FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JANUARY 1987

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military statement reported that an Iranian missile hit a densely-populated residential quarter of Baghdad 22 January, resulting in the "martyrdom" of "a number of citizens," Voice of the Masses reported. In other 22 January fighting, Iraqi planes carried out air strikes on the Iranian cities of Pol-e Dokhtar, Khorramabad, Malayer, and Eslamabad-e Gharb, according to a military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses. The raids were acknowledged by IRNA, which reported resulting casualties of 212 civilian deaths and 644 wounded. At the same time, Iranian jet fighters bombed military and industrial targets in 'Amadiyah and Miqdadiyah, and also inflicted "heavy damage" on areas of Sulaymaniyah, Irbil, Sayyid Sadiq, Halabjah, and Khormal with long-range artillery fire. The Iranians claimed to have downed an Iraqi jet in a 22 January report by Tehran radio, but this was denied by an Iraqi military spokesman, who challenged Iran to "prove its claims," INA reported. In another military development, IRNA reported that in a "fresh thrust" on the western bank of the Jasim River 23 January, ground forces captured unspecified "new positions."

ICO Developments

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said he will not attend the ICO in Kuwait because of Egypt's participation, JANA reported 22 January. Al-qadhdhafi said Egypt's presence at the ICO is "illegitimate" and will turn the entire conference into a "farce." In his opening speech to the ICO Foreign Ministers Preparatory Meeting 22 January, chairman Shaykh Sabah called on Iran to end the fighting with Iraq and respond to the "peaceful initiatives which Iraq has repeatedly declared on many occasions," KUNA reported.

Syria

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid paid a brief visit to Damascus 22 January and held a closed meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus radio reported. The two leaders reportedly discussed regional issues, current Arab relations, and bilateral ties.

Israel

"Authoritative sources" in Jerusalem have denied reports that Al Schwimmer was Shim'on Peres' envoy at a recent meeting with Jordan's King Husayn to discuss developing the 'Arava and opening Haifa port for Jordanian goods, *Hatzafe* reported 23 January.

Lebanon

Waite Negotiations — The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite is reportedly continuing his negotiations with kidnappers of the U.S. hostages in Al-biqa', Voice of Lebanon reported 23 January. "Informed sources" cited by the radio say two of the hostages, Terry Anderson and Thomas Sutherland, could be released as a result of his efforts. However, Hizballah sources ruled out the possibility that the hostages would be freed, the radio noted.

Abduction of German Nationals — Two more FRG nationals were reported to have been kidnapped in West Beirut 23 January, Voice of Lebanon reported. Meanwhile, a 22 January Hamburg DPA dispatch said FRG hostage Rudolf Cordez is "alive and well" according to a "reliable source" in Bonn. The report also confirmed reports that FRG Siemens technician Alfred Schmidt has been kidnapped. In a related development, four FRG Embassy staff members traveled to East Beirut under the protection of internal security forces personnel, Voice of Lebanon reported 22 January. The radio cited "sources" as saying the FRG told Cordes' kidnappers through a mediator that it is ready to negotiate. The same "sources" said the kidnappers' first condition is for the FRG to promise not to extradite suspected Shi'ite terrorist Muhammad 'Ali Hamadi to the United States.

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Kuwait's Sabah Opens ICO Ministerial Session
LD221229 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0939 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jan (KUNA) — After approval by the participants in the ICO foreign ministers' meeting of Shaykh Sabah's election as chairman of the meeting, Shaykh Sabah made the following speech:

Your Excellency the secretary general of the ICO, Your Excellencies the foreign ministers and heads of delegations of Islamic states, brothers, guests:

With right guidance from God and after reliance on him, the meeting of the foreign ministers of the ICO member-states has opened. On behalf of the Kuwaiti amir, the government, and the people I welcome the brother foreign ministers and the heads of the delegations of the participating states and our dear guests. I wish you a happy stay in Kuwait, which is proud and honored to host this important meeting to pave the way for the fifth summit conference of the leaders of the Islamic states.

Today, the attention of the Islamic nation is directed to our present meeting, which represents the greatest gathering of the leaders of our Islamic nation. We are thus required to give all our attention to the issues that are common to us; issues that concern the unity of our Islamic world and its effectiveness. We should not allow our peripheral and urgent disputes to divert attention from our historical and fateful responsibilities toward the Islamic nation, this nation which God Almighty described in the Holy Koran as the best nation that has been created.

The Islamic nation requires from us all that our present meeting be a pause for hope and thought to ask ourselves: Are we still, in words and in deeds, the best nation that has been created, as God Almighty wanted us to be.

Undoubtedly, the best nations are those that are strong and united; nations where peace, stability, and justice reign; nations that work for the wellbeing of their sons and their brothers. They are nations that will remain within our true religion and its supreme values, protecting and safeguarding it, and they will work according to these supreme values.

Your Excellency, brother members: We, in Kuwait, understand and believe in the contructive role the ICO plays in creating a mutual conception of the political, economic, and social issues facing our contemporary world in general, and our Islamic world in particular, and it aims to face these issues in light of the supreme values — those values that derive from our true religion.

We believe our meetings, which start today, and which will reach their peak with the fifth summit conference of the leaders of our countries, should be clear proof to the world of the degree of belief in the importance of consolidating ties between our countries and of increasing cooperation and joint efforts, and of our need for joint international cooperation at a time when individual action in international relations is increasing.

The ICO is an asset for collective international action in solving international matters. Together with other international and regional organizations, it forms a framework that provides joint benefits and that reflects the ability of these organizations to crystalize political stances and economic and social attitudes for the welfare of mankind, the dearest creatures, on their march toward peace, security, and prosperity.

There is probably no need for me to emphasize that the role and effectiveness of any organization, whether regional or international, in solving the issues facing it stem essentially from the extent of the member-states' faith in the goals and principles on which the organization was founded and also from the extent of their adherence to its resolutions and the support of its policies.

Therefore, we must all be faithful to the noble principles on which our organization was founded and we must not depart from these principles through fanaticism. Neither should we allow problems to impede our march toward attainment of these principles.

Your Excellencies, brother members, and honorable guests: Our meetings are being held in the shadow of extremely complex regional and international political circumstances. Problems and conflicts are still casting dark shadows on our countries and endangering security and peace. So, too, is the increased rivalry between the superpowers, which, in turn, complicates many regional problems. Moreover, the arms race, which has begun to divert huge economic resources from the natural path of progress and development, increases the possibility of limitless accumulation of weapons. This in itself poses a very serious threat to stability and security in the world.

The international economic situation still reflects the imbalance in relations between the advanced and developing states. There is need for more constructive cooperation to create a just international economic system that takes into consideration the difficult economic circumstances of the developing states and their natural right to compensation for what they lack in terms of the international march toward economic progress, and to enable them to carry out economic programs based on the real need for development.

The critical economic situation in Africa, which is a challenge to us all, bears witness to the need for united international efforts to remove the sufferings being endured by our brothers on that continent, through carefully studied economic programs. The hated racial discrimination policy in South Africa and the latter's inhumane practices form a mark of shame on the forehead of mankind. This should be removed by joint action to preserve the dignity of man and affirm the principle of equality among mankind.

A dangerous phenomenon has appeared in the international arena that has begun to increase in quantity and kind: the phenomenon of terrorism in all its forms. This phenomenon has begun to shake, with unprecedented violence, the foundations of stability and human relations. This phenomenon has also begun to acquire the occasional blessing and support of certain states that want to achieve narrow aims and interests. This phenomenon, with all its evils and sins, requires that we in the Islamic world take a decisive stand against it by refusing its blackmails and adopt a unified stand to remove its evil. We — the Islamic states — should insist on differentiating between terrorism,

which is totally unacceptable, and the peoples' sacred right to struggle for freedom and independence; we should not allow certain interests and forces to mix the two.

Through this picture of our world today comes the importance of our meetings, and because of the urgent problems we face we proceed together with common action and sincere efforts to draw a clear conception of how to solve them.

Brothers, I do not find an issue more urgent and more in need of a brave and objective pause from our meetings than that of the war that has been raging for years between two founding members of our Islamic organization — Iraq and Iran.

I wonder with all honesty and sincerity how our ranks will unite, how our efforts will coalesce, and how the principles of our organization will be achieved as long as that war undermines the body of our Islamic world.

I see the continuation of that war as hindering the achievement of the unity and solidarity of the Islamic states and impeding their efforts to achieve their aims and principles as well as the role they play in international relations.

That war, which is taking place near us, has exhausted huge human and material resources that should be diverted to other uses. This war may expand and spread. If so, it would be a threat to security and stability in the region and the world, and would bring the threat of intervention from the big powers, which want nothing good for our states. The principles of Islam, whose torch we are honored to bear and defend, should motivate us not to allow the continuation of that war. Guided by such principles, we should begin effective and speedy action to halt that war and make the two sides in the conflict accept a solution that secures the legitimate rights of both, and thus save the pure blood of Muslims, because God Almighty has forbidden the shedding of Muslim blood except when fighting for right. We should work to avoid this tragedy, which is shaking the security and stability of the Muslim world.

I am duty bound by Islam not to let this opportunity pass without addressing a sincere appeal in the name of all of us to our brothers in Iran to put an end to this bloody fighting. We call on them to seek judgement in the shari'ah of God Almighty — the shari'ah of justice and right — and respond to all the peaceful initiatives that Iraq has repeatedly declared. Let our unanimity in this appeal today be a glimmer of hope that will be transformed into serious and sincere action to safeguard the unity of our Islamic world and to uphold the word and principles of Islam.

The cause of the Palestinians and their usurped rights, the Zionist enemy's continuous desecration of holy Jerusalem and what it represents for Muslims of spiritual and historic values, the continuous Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and the increasing Israeli attacks against Palestinians in the occupied Arab land are a challenge to us and to our organization, which we as Islamic states should face by a collective and united stance that takes into account the hostile nature of Israel, its expansionist policy, its racist inclination, and its animosity toward Islam as a religion and a way of life.

Nothing can deter us from our responsibility for liberating Jerusalem and safeguarding its Islamic identity. We believe the cause of liberating Jerusalem should be the pulse beating strongly and firmly in the body of our Islamic world.

We call for implementation of the various international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement in this connection, primarily the resolution related to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. We express our support for the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We again stress the need to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, the unity of its territory, and its regional security. We call on Israel to withdraw and not to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs. We also call for consolidation of all efforts for the return of peace, stability, and normal relations between all groups in fraternal Lebanon. I will not let this occasion pass without appealing to the warring sides there to seek an end to the bloody fighting between brothers and to confront the Zionist enemy instead.

The question of the Muslim people of Afghanistan and their legitimate struggle for self-determination without foreign intervention and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from their territory remains an essential goal for our organization. We reaffirm that the Muslim and nonaligned identity of the people of Afghanistan is a responsibility we must resolutely uphold. In our opinion, this can only be achieved when the superpowers cease to interfere in the internal affairs of the Afghan people in every way. We hail the efforts being made by the UN secretary general in this respect and we wish him all success.

We, in the Islamic world, also reaffirm, together with our brothers on the African Continent, our backing and support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia who are fighting for their independence and freedom.

Your Excellencies, brother guests: We should not overlook the issue of the Muslim man and his rights everywhere; it is for his sake that we are working and it is for the sake of upholding the word of Islam and its principles that we are meeting. Brothers, you have in front of you a historic mission in preparing the meetings of the leaders of our countries amid great challenges. Let our endeavors match the level of the challenges and preoccupations, and let our contribution stem from a deep belief in the historic role of our Islamic nation in building human civilization and establishing security and stability in the world. Let us all heed God's words: Say work; and God will surely see your work, and his messenger, and the believers. [Koranic verse]

Pirzada Makes Speech

LD221354 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jan (KUNA) — ICO Secretary General Sharaf al-Din Pirzada made a speech at the ICO foreign ministers' meeting today in which he expressed confidence the ICO foreign ministers will reach "effective" decisions on the main topics to be discussed by the Fifth ICO Summit meeting.

Pirzada pointed out in his address, during the opening session of the preliminary meeting of the ICO foreign ministers, that the main topics that require urgent attention are: the Middle East, Palestine, holy Jerusalem, Lebanon, Afghanistan, the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Israeli nuclear program, international terrorism, the consolidation of economic cooperation, and a common strategy to eliminate the threats aimed at the culture, civilization, and faith of the Islamic nation.

He added that the Fifth ICO Summit will be convened at a time when incidents of paramount importance are developing rapidly and when the Islamic nation is facing a number of internal and external problems.

He said that the Islamic nation's search for adequate and effective responses to confront such challenges are "the inevitable duty of the hour."

Pirzada expressed trust that the leaders of the Islamic nation "will, during their forthcoming ICO conference, achieve unanimity of opinion on collective action to achieve our common goals."

The ICO secretary general hailed Kuwait's role in the great preparations to host the summit, and said: "We are very grateful to the government of this fraternal country and to its people for the excellent way in which they have shown their permanent commitment to strengthen Islamic unity and solidarity and for their generous hospitality toward the delegations participating in this conference."

Pirzada added that the State of Kuwait has played a leading role in the expansion and development of the ICO through its "constructive and effective participation in the conferences of the foreign heads of states and governments."

He also mentioned that the offer by his highness the amir of Kuwait to host this summit in his noble country is a great affirmation of the firm commitment of his highness to Islamic solidarity and unity, the main aim to which the organization aspires.

After Pirzada ended his statement, Shaykh Sabah thanked Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, who preceded him in the chairmanship, and thanked His Majesty King Hassan II for chairing the previous session.

Then Shaykh Sabah adjourned the session until 1730 this evening.

Iran's Nonattendance Noted

LD222143 Kuwait KUNA in English 1852 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 22 (KUNA) — Official spokesman of the Islamic foreign ministers preparatory meetings, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin announced tonight that Kuwait did not receive anything from Iran on its participation in the Islamic meetings here.

Al-Shahin added in a press conference, held following the conclusion of the second work session of the foreign ministers meeting, that Kuwait has invited Iran, as it has done with other members of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). Kuwait, as the host country, has invited Iran more than once to attend the Islamic meetings, he emphasized.

Iran was absent from the senior officials committee meeting yesterday and the foreign ministers meeting today.

The official spokesman expressed hope that Iran will change its mind and agree to participate in the meetings. He noted, however, that the absence of any member state will not affect decisions passed by the majority.

Asked if there are any new proposals to settle the Iraq-Iran war, Al-Shahin said that a report on the issue will be submitted to the summit on Monday by President of Gambia and Chairman of the Islamic Good-Will Committee Dawda Jawara. He said that Iran has submitted some "constructive" recommendations such as the Islamic common market. He pointed out, however, that any proposal "requires the attendance of the country which raised it and there are enough, though few, days from now until end of the conference for Iran to announce its participation."

Al-Shahin said the Palestine Liberation Organization tabled a recommendation on the camps war in Lebanon, but he pointed out that this proposal will be discussed within the topics on the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese crisis, which are listed on the agenda.

He said the OIC efforts to find a settlement to the Palestinian problem are still underway since the establishment of this Islamic body, expressing hope that the Palestinian delegation to the meeting will come up with a draft resolution that will add to this cause the "hoped for dimensions."

Al-Shahin said that the conflict between Chad and Libya was put off for discussions tomorrow and the ministers assigned Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, in his capacity as chairman of the current session, in cooperation with several African and Asian delegations, to draw up the points of agreement to be discussed at tomorrow's meetings.

Al-Shahin praised the "spirit of solidarity, unity and confidence in success of the conference", prevailing at the foreign ministers meeting." [quotation marks as received]

The conferees endorsed a Palestinian recommendation to name the current session "the Islamic solidarity session", the Kuwaiti official said.

He said Malaysia and a number of South East Asian states and Arab countries have come up with a recommendation on drug trafficking in preparation for the international seminar, to be held in Austria next June on this issue.

He clarified that tomorrow's ministerial meetings will be split into three parts including, meetings of the cultural, social and information committee, to be chaired by Kuwaiti State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid; economic and financial committee chaired by Kuwaiti Finance Minister

Jasim al-Kharafi, in addition to the political committee, which groups the foreign ministers under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

He noted that 44 OIC members attended today's meeting which meant that only Iran was not attending in addition to Afghanistan, whose membership was suspended.

Committees To Meet

LD230935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan (KUNA) — The foreign ministers of the ICO member-countries will continue today the meetings they began yesterday. The foreign ministers will be meeting in the 3 committees, each discussing the items of the agenda assigned to it.

The committees are the Political Committee, which will discuss political and organizational matters in the presence of the foreign ministers headed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy Kuwaiti prime minister and foreign minister; the Economic, Administrative, and Financial Affairs Committee, which will be chaired by Kuwait Minister of Finance Jasim al-Kharafi; and the Cultural, Social, and Information Affairs Committee, which will be chaired by Kuwait Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad met this morning with ICO Secretary General Sharaf al-Din Pirzada and his staff.

KUNA has learned the meeting covered the topics on the agenda, including the reports of the ICO's organizations.

More Reports on Arrivals of Foreign Ministers

Iraq's 'Aziz Arrives

JN221822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here this evening to head the Iraqi delegation to the ICO foreign ministers' preparatory meeting.

Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, received Tariq 'Aziz.

Syria's Al-Shar' Arrives

LD231029 Kuwait KUNA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 23 (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived here this morning to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers meeting which opened here yesterday.

Al-Shar' was greeted on arrival by head of the higher preparatory committee to the OIC summit, Kuwait Minister of Public Works 'Abd al-Rahman al-Huti and a number of senior officials.

Additional Arrivals

LD222102 Kuwait KUNA in English 1906 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 22 (KUNA) — Foreign ministers of Gambia, Bangladesh, Maldives and Uganda arrived here this evening to take part in the Islamic foreign ministers meeting which opened here this morning.

The foreign ministers of Gambia, Kiti Jabang; Bangladesh, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury; Maldives, Fathulla Jameel; and Uganda, Ibrahim Mukiibi, were received on arrival by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi and a number of senior officials.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on Islamic Summit

LD221741 Kuwait KUNA in English 1129 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 22 (KUNA) — Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi Thursday called on the Fifth OIC Summit to reaffirm its support to the Palestinian cause and the Palestinians' legitimate struggle for achieving their rights.

Qaddumi, who heads the Palestinian delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers meetings, which opened here this morning, told KUNA that the conference should devote a big part of its efforts to seeking an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

On the efforts of the Islamic Good-Offices Committee and the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's proposal to establish an Islamic disengagement force between Iraq and Iran, he said the efforts and proposals are within the committee's task.

Qaddumi pointed out that the conference will discuss the committee's report at the summit.

He stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization presented to the conference a number of comprehensive and detailed draft resolutions on all aspects of the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat Greets Egyptian Opposition Leader

NC221742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jan (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has greeted the Egyptian people and leaders and praised their defense of the just Palestinian cause on the official, popular, and press levels. In a message to Eng Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party, on the occasion of the party's fourth congress today, 'Arafat said: It gives me pleasure to send a message to you and through you to the sons of fraternal Egypt, which stands as an impregnable dam before the hostile trends and the repeated imperialist campaigns against the Arab and Islamic nation.

'Arafat hailed the efforts made by the delegation of Egyptian parties led by Ibrahim Shukri to stop the war imposed on the

Palestinian camps, defend the Palestinian people's existence, and back their struggle. He expressed his appreciation for this position and for Egypt's pan-Arab stand on the popular, official, and press levels.

He also applauded the line taken by the newspaper *Al-Sha'b* on the Palestinian issue. 'Arafat said these stands embody the position of the Egyptian people, with whom we have past, present, and future historical and geographical links. He asserted the day will come when flags will be hoisted over liberated Jerusalem.

In his message, 'Arafat noted the plots against the Palestinian people in the occupied land, plots to liquidate and annihilate them and to destroy the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. He also pointed to the extremely difficult circumstances affecting Arabs as a result of the intensification of these plots and the destructive war against the Palestinian people in the camps in Lebanon.

He said this war is being waged by the tripartite alliance of Israel, the Syrian regime, and the Shi'ite Amal gangs against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He stated that the Hafiz al-Asad regime is participating in this war with tanks, rockets, and special forces and by financing, supporting, and arming the Amal gangs.

'Arafat Meets Arab League's Klibi in Tunis

JN221704 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has met with Brother Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, in the presence of Brother Hasan Bal'awi, PLO representative in Tunisia. They reviewed the latest developments of the Palestine question, particularly the continuous aggression waged by Amal gangs and their allies against the camps of our Palestinian people in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed the need for guarantees to stop this aggression, ensure that it will not be repeated, and allow our people and revolution to continue the struggle against the enemies of our people and nation.

Brother Chedli Klibi acquainted brother leader Abu 'Ammar with the outcome of the work of the Arab committee and the contacts it held to stop the aggression and to lift the siege of the camps. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current Arab situation and the importance of holding an emergency Arab summit to confront the challenges to our Arab nation.

PDRY

222 Persons Released Under Amnesty Decree

EA221608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] This morning 222 persons detained after the 13 January bloody conspiracy, which was devised and carried out by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his treacherous clique, were released under the General Amnesty Decree issued by the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The release took place in the presence of Brothers Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; and a number of other officials.

Brothers Sa'id Salih and Salih 'Ubayd spoke to the former detainees, congratulating them on their release and reunification with kinfolk and relatives.

They also spoke about the dangerous dimensions and consequences of the abortive coup conspiracy and the savagery and deception practiced by the right-wing opportunists, with the intention of carrying through their criminal plot against the party, revolution, and people. They pointed out that the General Amnesty Decree stems from our party's deep belief that, despite their part in the violence, many elements who participated in the 13 January incidents are merely misguided people. Their class origins and interests also conform with the interests and ideas of our party. At the time they did not have a clear perspective.

Brothers Sa'id Salih and Salih 'Ubayd also asked the former detainees to derive maximum benefit from their past mistakes. They told them to resume building a new society with a militant spirit that matches the high humanitarian standards of the General Amnesty decree. They asked them to participate side by side with the masses of the people and their defense and security bodies in confronting the insolence of the class enemies and defending the revolution's achievements and the gains of the Yemeni toilers.

For their part, the former detainees expressed their immense gratitude at what the General Amnesty Decree has done for them. They stressed their constant readiness to build a new Yemeni society.

More than 4,200 people involved in the 13 January abortive coup conspiracy have been released in recent months.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iranian Official Arrives With Khamene'i Message

LD222118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2051 GMT
22 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 22 Jan, (SPA) — Mohammad Javad Larijani, Iranian deputy foreign minister for economic and international affairs, arrived in Riyadh this evening carrying a message for King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, from His Excellency Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. [passage omitted]

Oil Minister on Official Visit to USSR, Norway

For reportage of the visit by Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting planning minister, to the USSR, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 21 January Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

For reportage on the minister's visit to Norway, including his talks with Norwegian Minister of Oil and Energy Arne Oien, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 23 January Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

YAR

Salih Phones Iraq's Saddam Husayn on War

JN221833 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, telephoned his brother President Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq this evening, to seek reassurance about the warfront situation. The Iraqi president emphasized to Salih that all the Iranian attacks on Iraqi territory have been defeated and that their objectives, which harbor hostility to the Arab and Islamic nations, have been thwarted thanks to the steadfastness of the Iraqi people and their victorious Armed Forces.

Prime Minister Receives Visiting Polish Minister

JN221435 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, this morning received Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, who is currently visiting our country. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and mutual cooperation in the education field between our country and the Polish People's Republic. Brother Muhammad al-Jayfi, education minister and member of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN221508 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] An agreement on bilateral educational, cultural, and scientific cooperation was signed this morning at the Education Ministry by our country and the Polish People's Republic. Brother Muhammad al-Jayfi, education minister and member of

the Standing Committee, signed the agreement for the Yemeni side, while Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science, higher education, and technology, signed it for Poland. The signing ceremony was attended by officials of the Education Ministry and the concerned agencies.

Petroleum Minister Leaves for Talks in Baghdad
JN221414 Sana Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Muhanni, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, left for Baghdad today on a 3-day visit to the Republic of Iraq.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, the brother minister said he will meet with his brother Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi and discuss with him the enhancement of existing cooperation between the oil ministries of the two fraternal countries, especially in the areas of training and exchange of expertise.

Cypriot Finance Minister Makes Statement, Leaves
JN221423 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis left Sanaa this morning following a visit of several days to our country. The Cypriot minister conveyed a message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, Mavrellis said he met with Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and member of the Standing Committee, and explained to him the situation in Cyprus. The Cypriot minister added: We also discussed bilateral relations and various areas of cooperation between the two countries. He also indicated that he met with the brother finance minister and discussed a number of issues of interest to both countries. Concluding his statement, he expressed his satisfaction over the understanding shown to him by the brother officials concerning the situation in Cyprus. The Cypriot minister was seen off by Finance Minister Brother 'Alawi al-Salami and a representative of the Presidency's Protocol Department.

Mubarak Interviewed on Pan-Arab, Western Ties

JN211703 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
19 Jan 87 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by *Al-Siyasah* Chief Editor Ahmad al-Jarallah in Ismailia on 18 January]

[Text] Question: Mr President, your recent shuttle tour of West Europe attracted political attention in terms of its timing and aims. Could you shed light on its purposes and results?

The President: I do not embark on a trip before preparing well for it and before holding several contacts. I do not make a trip unless I find it will be beneficial. I do not have time to waste on picnics, and my trips are exhausting. Take, for example, my trip to France, the FRG, Italy, and Britain in June over a period of only 48 hours. I arrived in Italy, where I had a working luncheon before I left for France, where I had a working dinner with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. I met with President Francois Mitterrand at a working luncheon the next day, after which I left France for London, which I left shortly thereafter for Germany. During this quick, condensed trip, I met with senior statesmen. All this reflects these countries' appreciation for Egypt and the extent of the attention they give to it and to the topics of discussion. I intended to devote my latest trip to France. However, in view of President Ceausescu's invitation, and in view of a desire for talks by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, West Germany, Italy, Romania, and Greece were added to the trip. The trip began with France, where I arrived on Wednesday afternoon. On the same day I met with President Mitterrand and an official dinner was held. I spent all day Thursday in continuous meetings until 2300, and it was the same on Friday. I met with President Mitterrand Saturday morning and we had breakfast together. I then departed France for Germany to meet with Chancellor Kohl, with whom I held 3 hours of talks. After lunch I left for Romania where I arrived at 1830. I met with President Ceausescu, and our talks lasted until 2230. On the morning of the following day I resumed my talks with the Romanian president. The talks lasted from 0900-1130. I departed Romania for Greece at 1200 and met with Prime Minister Papandreou, and our talks lasted until 1500. I immediately left for Milan, where I arrived at 1700 and held talks until 2000. I then left for Cairo, where we arrived at 2300.

Question: Was the busy shuttle program preoccupied with Egyptian or Arab issues?

The President: We discussed Egyptian issues and bilateral relations with these friendly countries. However, all Middle East issues are bound to be discussed at such meetings with European leaders. The situation is ultimately interlinked and regional security is indivisible and is linked with existing and outstanding issues. Such a desired stability is a basic issue in the development of good relations with states. The process is interlinked and one issue cannot be separated from the others. In the final analysis, the Egyptian cause means the Arab cause.

Question: Were the Egyptian issues discussed political or economic?

The President: Purely Egyptian issues do not consume a lot of time in the talks. At such meetings economic issues have already been studied and agreed upon previously. Therefore, they take only a short time in the talks. It is Arab issues connected with the entire Middle East that consume most of the time in such talks.

Question: To what extent did the Europeans understand Egypt's economic circumstances?

The President: All the European countries understand our situation and are interested in having stability in Egypt. They attach great importance to such stability because they are fully convinced stability in Egypt is the safety valve for the entire Arab region and believe if Egypt's stability is shaken the entire region will be shaken. That is the view and understanding of the European states, and not my words.

Question: Mr President, is the Palestinian leadership now ready to accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338?

The President: I am calling on them to find a formula that will enable them to recognize these two resolutions. This recognition was secured in a way with their approval of all the UN resolutions, including Resolution 242. However, the Palestinians interpret that resolution as one that looks upon the Palestinians as refugees. For some days now, I have been discussing this issue with Mahmud Riyad, who is experienced in these issues, because he has been involved in Egyptian and Arab politics for a long time. I believe if the Palestinian leadership considers this issue and shows insight in discussing it, it will be able to come up with a formula enabling it to recognize these two resolutions. Negotiations at an international conference will not begin unless these two resolutions are recognized by the Palestinians, because all parties look upon those resolutions as the cornerstone for an international conference and the basis for its becoming a reality. Hence, we are exerting serious efforts in this direction.

Question: Do you believe the Americans and the Israelis would be ready to display some flexibility once the PLO recognizes Resolution 242?

The President: Let me tell you I cannot say for sure this or that party will reciprocate in flexibility. However, the Arabs are capable of bringing about changes in others' stands toward them if they are united and share an understanding of the pan-Arab cause, and if they are aware of the dangerous situation in which they live. Our solidarity gives us power when we are confronted with other forces and enables us to move ahead and effect changes in others' stands on the cause in a manner showing some flexibility on their part. Arab divisions have caused us to lose all our causes, and we will continue to lose more causes as long as the status quo is maintained. Therefore, I want the Arab brothers to know these are fateful issues. I also want to remind them if our divisions are not ended, we will lose all our causes, and our opinions on any issue will not be considered by any party. These divisions will also rob us of the driving force needed to move any cause. As long as this state of disarray is maintained, there will be no peace or stability.

Question: Do you believe the Palestinians have missed the Mena House chance [not further specified]?

The President: They know they missed this chance. The Palestinians have missed many chances since 1948, and I am afraid the chances which are available right now will also be missed. Some may wonder about the chances I am talking about. To these people I say chances never materialize by mere talking. We have to sit together, be logical, and seriously discuss the existence or nonexistence of these chances. If our discussions prove there is a chance, we have to exploit it to the maximum. We have to sit together as one family because the issue concerns us all, young and old. The important thing is to agree on a strategy and an objective. Then each party can try his own method to reach the objective in a manner that does not harm the others' interests. If we look at the international arena, we will find all European countries and all Western countries with the exception of the Arab countries have been adopting this method. The Arab region is unique in the world. The Arabs have been fighting each other, and they will lose a lot because of their disunity. The U.S. imposition of customs duties on European goods can serve as an example to illustrate my opinion. In response to this move, the EC countries met and discussed the issue and agreed if the United States continued to impose customs duties on European exports, European countries would retaliate by imposing customs duties on U.S. agricultural exports to the EC states. In response to a challenge, the EC countries met and agreed on certain measures. Can we, the Arabs, act in a similar manner? We have not agreed on a unified perspective throughout our modern history, and this is the cause of our weakness and calamities before the world. The EC countries are demanding we first agree among ourselves. I am certain without agreement among ourselves, we will be eaten piece by piece, morsel by morsel, and state by state. We would then show remorse and regret, wishing we had acted in a unified manner. Let me wonder again why we cannot be logical in our dealings.

Question: Mr President, the Arab and international worlds followed your recent visit to Jordan with a great deal of interest, although no detailed information emerged on your talks and their results.

The President: Allow me to say there are things publicized and naturally there are things not publicized. What we publicize is something clear and frank, and we do not fear publicizing it. However, there are things we do not publicize because it might harm the public interest, expose our political plans to hostile forces, which would use anything against us and are prepared to deal us a counterblow. Hence, it is not in our interest to publicize everything. This is a policy followed by all states. Each country has its own cards it plays at the right time. We are in agreement with Jordan. We are in agreement even if we differ. We exchange opinions and discuss all existing problems from all angles. In the end, we usually reach a common understanding. If we do not reach this understanding at the first meeting, we review our stands until we reach a common conviction. I do not believe we have ever reached a crossroads in dealing with any issue because there are no personal interests in the way. We seek the public interest; that is, the interests of all Arabs.

Question: Do you expect anything good from the Islamic summit in Kuwait?

The President: It saddens me the Islamic summit will be held while we are slaughtering each other. We should adhere to the principles of Islam,which calls for unity, reconciliation, and the avoidance of bloodshed. Regrettably, I do not see any signs of a commitment to this merciful religion. The fighting between Iraq and Iran has exacerbated, more blood has been shed, and more victims have fallen before the entire world. It is very regrettable to see this happening on the eve of the Islamic summit. It seems as if we are telling the world we, the Muslims, are fighting each other and we are the terrorists they accuse us of being. Why are we giving this dark picture of Islam, which is innocent of terrorism, like other religions which reject fighting and bloodshed?

Question: Mr President, many Arab personalities have recently established relations with Egypt officially and openly. Is this the result of a change in the Egyptian stand or is it a response to the leadership of President Husni Mubarak personally?

The President: I would not say it is the leadership of President Mubarak. I act on behalf of the Egyptian people. Everything I do stems from the will of the Egyptian people. When I assumed power, there was nothing wrong with our relations with our Arab brothers. We have always been in agreement, and contacts continued. The contacts have increased recently because, after watching Egypt and its policy in past years, most of the Arab countries found it was a firm policy that did not wish any harm to any Arab country, but honestly sought cooperation with fraternal countries. Another reason for reactivating contacts is we are frank with ourselves, with our people, and with our brothers in the Arab countries. We do not seek any private gain for Egypt, neglecting pan-Arab interests. We analyze matters in light of the Arab situation, not from a propaganda basis.

Question: Mr President, this year has witnessed many meetings between you and Saudi officials. How do you explain these developments in light of the Saudi officials' statements, affirming that they came away with new impressions of Egypt's importance?

The President: Even if these meetings had taken place last year, the impressions would have been as good because we do not change our stands and because our policy is unchangeable. I would like to say our relations with our Saudi brothers are long-standing. I know King Fahd, Prince 'Abdallah, Prince Salman [governor of Riyadh], and others. I had contacts with them when I was vice president. The relations have become stronger this year because they became certain our steps had not changed and we only wish Saudi Arabia and all the Arab states well. Furthermore, I did not see any justification for the estrangement in light of the good relations between Egypt, on the one hand, and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the other Arab countries, on the other. At the same time, I believe they are excused because of the Baghdad summit decision. I do not want to embarrass anybody. When King Hassan II met me in New York and told me he would restore relations with Egypt, I told him: "Do not be hasty because I do not want to cause you any embarrassment". This was in September 1984. I asked him to wait so he would not find himself at an impasse with the other

brothers. Thus, I did not press him to resume relations. I do not aim to embarrass any Arab state under any circumstances. I know most of those who agreed on the Baghdad summit resolutions were forced to do so as a result of pressures from here and there. I understand this as well as the circumstances. The contacts are good and they continue. The contacts never stopped between me and His Majesty King Fahd. I me with Princes 'Abdallah, Salman, Al-Faysal (Saudi foreign minister) as well as with Oil Minister Hisham al-Nazir. Once again, I reiterate my opinion this estrangement is unjustified. I have already explained before if Camp David is the cause of this rupture, the Egyptian people do not want me to depart from this framework. Therefore, let us avoid this useless showmanship.

One day I asked one of the showmen a question. I said: Can you abrogate the Camp David accords if you assume power? He said: No because showmanship is one thing and the prevailing situation is another. This fact cannot be ignored. Is there an Egyptian citizen who can bargain on Sinai again? Are we going to deal a blow to the people's livelihood, life and land? Would anybody accept this? I ask our brothers who call for abrogating the Camp David accords to explain why they do so. Is it because of its name? Let us discuss the fact. Is it possible to abrogate the Camp David accords, abandon Sinai, and fight for its recovery by shedding blood and placing huge burdens on the Egyptian economy in addition to the burden the economy is already suffering as a result of numerous wars. Do you want us to do so? What kind of logic is this?

Question: Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and other Arab leaders believe the Gulf war can only be terminated through a miracle. What do you think?

The President: I agree with my brother Sultan Qabus' view in this regard. We earlier called for ending this war through an Islamic summit conference. Nobody listens to this. Some [sides] attacked us and cursed Egypt. I would like to tell them Egypt is not biased. It supports justice. I would like to stress Iraq does not want weapons from us because it does not need weapons. The truth is Iraq did not take any planes or offensive weapons from us. I hope with all my heart that war between two Islamic countries comes to an end, because the only beneficiaries are the countries that sell weapons and have interests in the region. The losers are those whose blood is shed and who lose lives and whose standard of living has dropped. I support Sultan Qabus' view, which says ending this war needs a miracle. I ask God that both sides may resort to logic and hold peaceful negotiations. The United States sat at the [negotiating] table with Vietnam and solved all their problems. Iran has to be assured, once negotiations get underway, that all regional countries will push for attaining a just solution to the issue without adopting a biased position toward one side at the expense of the other. We want peace. We can only be biased toward justice to preserve the interests of the people of the region.

Question: Mr President, what actually are the reports you receive about the Gulf war? Are they reassuring or troubling?

The President: My contacts with President Saddam Husayn are reassuring, but the world media make matters unclear. At worst, there is a balance of power. At any rate, Iraq and Iran will remain two neighborly Muslim countries.

Question: You said your upcoming visit to the United States will take place at the proper time. How do you define the term "proper time," bearing in mind that President Reagan is being subjected to pressures which may cut short his remaining 2 years in office?

The President: I actually did not define [a date]. We did not agree about a visit, which I read about in the papers. I wanted to visit Washington at an earlier time, but the date was not set due to Congressional circumstances and to the "Irangate" drama. When this drama comes to an end, and when there are good reasons to make this visit, I will make up my mind. There are no plans for a visit. It is merely press speculation. By the way, I would like to note I made a visit to an Arab country. Reports then circulated indicating I intended to visit many countries. This made the leaders of these countries contact me and invite me to visit them.

Question: It was said the issue of your debts was a basic part of the program of your recent visit to Europe. Are you satisfied with the results of your talks?

The President: European countries support us to a great extent. They even support us in the IMF and back our demands in this regard. They are fully satisfied with the economic reform program we adopted. All of Europe supports the Egyptian program except Holland.

Question: You made statements critical of the U.S. position toward the debt issue.

The President: Yes, I did criticize the U.S. position. I still criticize that position. The United States did not deal with us the way it actually should. It is illogical that I paid 14 percent in interest on a military loan from 1978 until 1981 at a time when world interest rates dropped to 7 percent. President Jimmy Carter promised late President Anwar al-Sadat dealing with Egypt would be on an equal footing with Israel. But this did not take place. This, for your information, is not a secret. Every citizen in Egypt knows these figures and the average world interest rate. The United States now wants to reduce the interest by half, that is to 7 percent, but carry forward the difference. I reject carrying forward the difference because this will be a burden on generations to come. I expected the U.S. Government to be more flexible and understanding in this situation. The U.S. Government knows our position and conditions well. Moreover, these debts are military and not civilian.

Question: Were there talks between you and them on this issue?

The President: There were many contacts. Discussions are still under way.

Question: When Egypt's debts are mentioned they are depicted as something terrible that impedes movement. Even the foreign investor hesitates on the pretext Egypt is in debt. Are Egypt's debts really so bad?

The President: Egypt is not the only country with debts — all countries have debts. We are making efforts to resolve the problem, but there is the difficult problem of our debts to the United States. At present these debts are estimated at $4.5-5 billion. Is it reasonable when I pay such a debt in installments it rises to $13 billion? In accordance with the new deferment program the debt will rise to $23 billion by 2015. It is an illogical and unacceptable situation. In my view the solution is to obtain a sum equivalent to the present debt through a bank loan and then repay the debt with an interest of only 7 percent. I believe the able sister Arab states can help us in this regard. I am not free to talk publicly about the method of such a debt. For your information I have not discussed the subject with anyone. Once again I reaffirm we are paying our debts. However, the main problem is the military debts: We are paying between $600-800 million annually only in interest on the debts. Had it not been for this the debts would not have posed any problem. Military debts are our main problem, particularly as we owe military debts to the Soviet Union as well. We have totally stopped acquiring new debts,and the matter is now subject to serious and comprehensive study.

Question: Mr President, a great deal has been said about the IMF exerting pressure on Egypt. It has even been said the IMF asked you to change the government and made other requests infringing on Egypt's sovereignty.

The President: If the IMF had asked us to change the government we would have had the reciprocal right to ask it to change its own administration. We do not allow anyone to interfere in our internal affairs, for they are purely Egyptian national affairs. No one, whatever our relationship with him, can think of asking me to change a person's post in Egypt because I do not accept outside pressure put upon us under any circumstance. That concerns our national will, and I view the mere request to change an individual, let alone a government, an insult to the dignity of this country and an insult to me personally.

Question: Mr President, what were the circumstances and justifications for forming a new government?

The President: There was no reason to form a new government other than my desire for a quicker tempo regarding economic achievement.

Question: Do you believe the new government has achieved a quicker tempo?

The President: The new government is proceeding with steady steps and is discussing the various issues in a satisfactory manner. However, the problem is our people are accustomed to criticize. Whenever a government defines its programs we find those who say: We have had enough words and expectations. If a government should define [as published] its program we find those who say: Why does the government not inform us of its program and method of work? That is the situation: If the government speaks it is asked to remain quiet, and if it remains quiet it is asked to speak.

Question: It has also been said there was conflict within the previous government.

The President: Has there been any government replaced without it having been said the reason for its replacement was internal conflict?

Question: It has also been said the new government is made up of groups: One group was brought in by the president and another group brought in by Rif'at Mahjub [speaker of the People's Assembly], and so on and so forth.

The President: There are no groups that have been brought in by anyone. My group is Egypt's group and those who work for the interests of Egypt. I do not fear anyone, and I have no regard for the balancing of factions. The criterion for assessing any official are his capabilities and integrity.

Question: Mr President, they add you also interfere in the formation of the Cabinet and leave no freedom for the prime minister-designate.

The President: I order the formation of a Cabinet and the prime minister chooses the old ministers he considers qualified and able to work within a cooperative cabinet. If the prime minister wants to change any minister he gives the reason and circumstances, as it is not reasonable a prime minister should bring in a completely new team and make us begin from scratch. Once again, I say I am constitutionally in charge. When the citizen wants to blame somebody he blames the president and not the prime minister. The president is the head of the executive authority. Consequently, the president must have an opinion and a say about the selected ministers. However, this does not mean interference. As for the previous Cabinet, the prime minister faced great difficulties in choosing ministers for three portfolios, although such difficulties were not expected. As for the present Cabinet taking only 3 days to be formed, this does not mean this was taken for consultations all the time. Consideration and preparation preceded this. I personally dissolved the governments whose formation was fully controlled by the president. As for the economic group, it is up to the prime minister to choose those he deems experienced and honest.

The President: [No question as published] Every individual has the right to say whatever he wants as long as it is in the public interest. However, I refuse to claim credit at the expense of previous presidents. Our country has principles and values to which we must adhere. When a president dies after shouldering heavy leadership responsibilities for the sake of the country's future and interest, duty compels us to respect him, whoever this president may be. If we criticize him, let our criticism be objective. Reputations must be preserved. If I allow them to slander, they will do the same thing to me! Is it fair to attack former presidents who shouldered all those responsibilities, with slanders? Such behavior frustrates me. Any decision or interpretation can be right or wrong. There is no decision accepted by all without objection. However, the final verdict depends on whether or not decisions are in the public national interest. Let me now say this: The only person under arrest without a court order is the president of the Republic, due to his many burdens, commitments, and responsibilities.

Question: Mr President, are you a supporter of renomination to the presidency?

The President: This subject does not preoccupy me now. My major aim is satisfying my conscience until the last moment. I consider matters thoroughly. I have given 40 years of hard service to this country. I have sacrificed a great deal since I entered the service. All through this period I have been working an average of more than 16 hours a day without vacation or entertainment, including Thursdays and Fridays. The presidency, in my opinion, is not a luxury or ostentation.

Question: Mr President, you have previously asked the internal opposition to ease its tone and fear God. The opposition responded, but the government provoked it through the interior minister and the bribery case known as the Al-'Asfurah case.

The President: Anyone committing a fault, regardless of his position, must be taken to task according to the law. This is my conviction and commitment. We cannot obstruct the law because violators are from the opposition. All, whether from the majority party or from the opposition, are equal before the law. If any commit a fault against the people, they must be subject to the law regardless of affiliation. Some members of the ruling party erred and were tried as happened in the case of the Ministry of Industry. I was saddened by the Al-Wafd case. I am a president of all Egyptians. I would not want this to happen to any of the Egyptian media, be they affiliated with parties or not. I felt much pain, but I cannot and do not accept asking to hold the case and disrupt the law. The judiciary must have its say.

Question: Mr President, some people believe the doses of freedom given to Egypt are reasonable and the government's making up for the past is a matter that should be understood and requires some patience for a little while. On the other hand, some people believe this situation will lead to disputes among the classes of society, to hatred, and to abnormal future repercussions. There has also been talk about the issue of internal security.

The President: There are no security violations in Egypt. The security men are following the spirit of the law. They are abiding by the law in all issues and under all circumstances. However, whenever it is said there is participation in a crime to overthrow the government, the people will not understand this according to the law. The media and press are responsible because they inflate the matter for the purpose of agitation.

Question: Regarding Islamic groups, some believe they are a purely Egyptian phenomenon.

The President: Islamic groups exist in many Arab and non-Arab countries. Egypt is an Islamic country. Like other countries, we have different opinions and understandings. The difference is in Egypt there is freedom, sovereignty of law, and control over those who violate the law. There would be a lot of talk about Islamic groups if we had failed to control them. However, the real situation is different. The situation is under control in light of complete respect for constitutional legitimacy, liberties, and law.

Question: Is there anything in Egypt that could be called a constitutional crisis?

The President: Not at all. We do not have a constitutional crisis. That is something new. I do not understand what is meant by a constitutional crisis.

Question: Mr President, you have called 1987 the year of improvement in Egypt?

The President: It was a kind of wish. "Demands are not achieved by mere wishing but by making an effort." [Verse from a well-known Arab]

Question: Do you believe, Mr President, Egypt's economic crises can be solved or must the people wait for a solution?

The President: We are proceeding along the road to a solution. We must realize any economic crisis in any country cannot be solved overnight. Because they are complex, economic measures require the people themselves to make an effort in helping themselves. Moreover, there are many changing factors affecting the solution; some of these factors are global while others are regional. Economic measures also depend on the state's military circumstances and whether it is in the stage of modernization or construction. Our economic burdens were the result of purchasing arms we had to buy to protect the country and safeguard national sovereignty. Without strength we cannot make decisions, for decisions have to be backed by force.

Question: Do you personally follow up the issue of investment?

The President: I personally follow up this issue, as do the prime minister and the Cabinet members. We welcome any complaint we receive.

Question: What about Egypt's petroleum cooperation with OPEC and non-OPEC countries?

The President: Brother Hisham al-Nazir, Saudi petroleum and mineral resources minister, visited us this week. In a few days Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah will arrive in Cairo. As for OPEC, we showed cooperation by dropping production and average prices.

Question: Is there a solution for the huge increase in Egypt's population?

The President: A national population conference was held. I believe the average population increase dropped from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent. Attaining the required drop takes many years. I believe if we apply religious teachings and pay attention to individual and collective health and economic conditions, the average population increase we suffer from will drop.

Communiques, Reports Detail Current Fighting

Iranian Positions, Equipment Destroyed

JN221445 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Military spokesman's statement, dated 22 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The helicopter knights, who are tough with the enemies, are asserting their role in crushing the heads of the rascal Khomeyniites. Today they destroyed scores of enemy positions and troop concentrations and smashed three personnel carriers, three antiaircraft guns, one tank, one ammunition dump, and one boat. They then returned safely to base, praised be God. God bless you, O brave men.

[Dated] 22 January 1987

Communique No 2,538

JN221621 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1525 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,538 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Air Force is greatly and effectively contributing to the great harvest operations being carried out these days by our valiant Armed Forces' various formations against the scoundrel Khomeyniites who attempt to attack our territory and to undermine our sovereignty. God has disappointed them, and their intentions have brought them evil. Our Air Force today, as is its daily habit, attacked enemy assembly areas to tear up their personnel, destroy their positions, and crush their weapons and equipment, thus providing the best support for our land units which defend Iraq's honor through their combat missions. In addition to this, our hawks last night and today carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 2300 last night [2000 GMT 21 January], our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Qom.

2. At the same time other aircraft launched a violent raid on Dezful.

3. At the same time other aircraft attacked Esfahan.

4. At the same time our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Tabriz.

5. At 0900 [0600 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Borujerd.

6. At 1050 [0750 GMT] today, a violent air strike was dealt to Pol-e Dokhtar.

7. At the same time our aircraft were violently pounding their targets in Khorramabad.

8. At 1130 [0830 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Malayer.

9. At the same time our aircraft were pounding the Shahabad [Eslamabad] fuel station.

10. At 1200 [0900 GMT] today, our planes destroyed their targets in the Marivan camp.

11. At 1218 [0918 GMT] today, our planes carried out a raid on the city of Zanjan.

12. At 1415 [1115 GMT] today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on enemy trains and piles of goods near the strategic Qotur Bridge which joins Iran with Turkey which our hawks destroyed in the past.

13. At 1416 [1116 GMT], today our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Tabriz.

14. At 1517 [1217 GMT] today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Qom.

15. At 1545 [1245 GMT] today, our planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Hamadan.

16. At 1600 [1300 GMT] today, our planes carried out another raid on the city of Dezful.

17. At 1630 [1330 GMT] today, our rapacious hawks destroyed the (Seyah Hashe) Bridge to crush enemy attempts to repair it.

18. Our planes also carried out a violent raid on the Do Rud railway station which is used for military transportation. They destroyed their targets at 0900 [0600 GMT] today.

19. At 1545 [1245 GMT] today, 17 planes rose to the skies at the same time to destroy a camp for the charlatan Khomeyni Guards and to destroy the scoundrels, weapons, and equipment in it.

20. While our rapacious hawks were monitoring the enemy units' movements, they achieved the following:

a. The destruction of 55 gun emplacements.

b. The destruction of 125 military vehicles.

c. The destruction of 25 armored vehicles.

d. The destruction of six enemy boats.

e. The destruction of large numbers of Khomeyniite personnel and positions.

After carrying out these missions, our rapacious hawks returned gloriously, thanking God for his victory, and proud of their achievements. Live long for every glorious deed, O lofty men of our Air Force, commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. This is Iraq, and these are its blows, O scoundrel Khomeyniites. Where can you escape to? God is our witness: We have never done anything before giving warning, but the only punishment

for those who deviated from right and became blind with their rancor and ambitions is painful blows at all times. Let them be burned by the fire because it is the penalty of the unjust.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 January 1987

Brigade, Plane Loss Claims Denied

JN221631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1427 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — Iraq has ridiculed Iranian claims that 70 Iraqi brigades were destroyed and 60 Iraqi warplanes were downed in Iranian territory during the recent battles in southern Iraq.

In a statement to INA today, a military spokesman commented on these claims, which were made recently by the supervisor of the Iranian war information committee, saying: If so, how can Iraq provide forces to protect its borders on a 1,180 km-long front and to crush Iranian offensives everywhere?

The military spokesman added: It would have been better for the Iranian official to tell the Iranian peoples about what happened to the 150 regiments the Iranians sent to Basra, and why Khomeyni has appealed to Iranian youths to go to the battlefronts with Iraq.

The Iraqi military spokesman indicated that the Iranian and not the Iraqi forces were wiped out in the border area east of Basra. He added that the Iranian losses in the narrow strip there and in the areas opposite it in Iran were over 100,000 casualties, in addition to the Iranian losses in the central sector, which were over 15,000.

The spokesman defied the Iranians to give a single piece of evidence that they downed 60 Iraqi aircraft and said: The Iraqi warplanes continue to strike deep inside Iran, and if some are downed, as they claim, where is the wreckage and where are their pilots? He called on the Iranian rulers to say who foiled their so-called large and sweeping offensive to reach Basra.

Downed Plane Report Denied

JN221700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that it downed an Iraqi plane, challenging the Iranian side to prove its claims.

The military spokesman told INA a short while ago: Every time we destroy the Iranians they claim they have downed a plane. The spokesman pointed out that this reflects the Iranian officials' continuous lies to which Iraqis, Iranians, and world public opinion are accustomed.

Communique No 2,539

JN221815 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,539 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued their harvest of Khomeyniites, adding further to the enemy's heavy losses. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. At 2400 last night [2100 GMT 21 January], the enemy attempted to atack one of our heroic formations in the heroic III Army Corps Al-Miqdad Forces sector. Our brave fighters confronted the attempt with various types of weapons, immediately foiled the enemy attempt, and inflicted on it losses in personnel, either killed or wounded. The enemy repeated its attempt against the same formation in the area south of Al-Asmak Lake. Our valiant forces attacked it with their fire, crushed the attempt, inflicted on it heavy losses in personnel and equipment, and destroyed a number of enemy tanks and positions. A number of enemy soldiers were captured.

The enemy attacked another heroic formation at 0230 today [2330 GMT 21 January]. The enemy force was destroyed. The enemy sustained heavy losses in this sector last night and today as a result of the painful blows of our Air Force, mighty artillery, the helicopter knights, the brave armor men, and the valiant infantry. Our forces proved their full control of this sector and showed complete superiority over our country's enemies.

2. The number of combat missions by our heroic planes today reached 394, during which they carried out the missions mentioned in Communique No 2,538 issued today. All our planes returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

3. The men of the heroic VII Army Corps are providing the best support to our valiant units in the III Army Corps sector and effectively contributing to the great harvest operation. In addition to this, our brave men have achieved the following:

a. The killing of large numbers of enemy personnel with support from the artillery, armored units, and mortars.

b. The killing of 151 enemy personnel in various areas.

c. The destruction of five ammunition dumps.

d. The destruction of two vehicles.

e. The destruction of two personnel shelters.

f. The destruction of three shovels [preceding word in English].

g. The destruction of two mortars.

Blessed be the loyal men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

4. The strong helicopter men are playing their honorable role in defending the homeland and defeating the aggressors. They

carried out 174 combat missions today in which they achieved the following:

The destruction of several enemy concentrations and positions, 21 vehicles, 2 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 4 antiaircraft guns, 2 shovels [preceding word in English], a boat dock, and a boat carrying personnel.

Congratulations to the helicopter knights on their great achievements.

5. An enemy patrol consisting of 10 personnel and 3 enemy concentrations was atacked, and 3 enemy personnel were killed in the II Army Corps central sector.

6. The criminal Iranian enemy shelled residential areas in the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of one citizen and to the wounding of six other civilians. Two enemy planes also raided the villages of (Ayishki and Suri) in the Al-'Amadiyah District and the Al-Sa'diyah subdistrict. As a result of this, four women, an old man, and two children were wounded. May God bestow mercy on our martyr, and a speedy recovery for our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 January 1987

Attack on Esfahan 'Devastating'
JN221915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1903 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes have carried out a devastating raid on the city of Esfahan, central Iran.

In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the Iraqi fighter planes, which carried out the devastating raid at 2006 [1706 GMT] today, returned safely to base. The spokesman pointed out that this raid was in reply to the Iranian regime's continuous aggression against our country and to prove our determination to fragment it.

Missile Hits Baghdad
JN230923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0857 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Military spokesman's statement, dated 23 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 2200 yesterday [1900 GMT 22 January], the criminal enemy fired a missile, supplied by traitors who claim to be Arabs, at Baghdad. The missile hit a densely-populated residential quarter. The incident led to the martyrdom of a number of citizens, the injury of others, and the destruction of several houses and shops. While asking God to have mercy and forgiveness on our martyred and wishing our wounded swift recovery, we assert to our great people that such crimes, as is known, will not pass without crushing punishment. The ruling gang in Tehran must bear the brunt of its evil deeds.

[Dated] 23 January 1987

Iranian 58th Division Defeated
JN231109 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1006 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Military spokesman's statement, dated 23 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave Dhulfaqar Forces are accustomed to recording splendid deeds and embodying the bravery of the Iraqi fighter and his love for his land and his defiance of death to defend the homeland and freedom and to protect the revolution and its achievements. Moreover, these forces will continue to direct the shells and bullets of right at enemy chests to teach the lesson that those who risk themselves in aggression on Iraqi territory will only turn into burned, torn corpses filling up the hills and valleys.

The courageous, faithful infantry men, the bold artillery men, the valiant armored corps, and men of all the units of the brave Dhulfaqar Forces are today showing the entire world that enemy attempts to undermine Iraq's sovereignty have failed, that the enemy's evil intentions have been destroyed, and that the enemy will only reap deep humiliation and loss by confronting such men.

At 0115 today [2215 GMT 22 January], the enemy approached the no-man's-land opposite the brave 'Izzat al-Din Force. The enemy then sent the 58th Division to find a way to hide its scandals in this sector out of its adherence to false dreams. Our bold men confronted the enemy with artillery, mortars, armored vehicles, and infantry weapons, turning the battlefield into an inferno engulfing the invaders.

With God's support, most of the attacking force was annihilated and turned into corpses. The few remaining troops fled, pursued by artillery and mortar fire. Thus, the enemy lost another division without gaining an inch of land and without reachingour front-line barriers.

O courageous fighters of the brave Dhulfaqar Forces, O soldiers of the heroic II Army Corps, you have defeated the enemy and received a high honor. You are worthy of esteem. Direct more bullets at your enemy, as these battles are indeed the battles of the great harvest. May God bless you — commanders, officers, and other ranks. May God support you against the unjust ones.

[Dated] 23 January 1987

Husayn Chairs Armed Forces Command Meeting
JN221637 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan (INA) — Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, has chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command. The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Letter Given to Arab League

JN221529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jan (INA) — Iraq has requested that President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian peoples be entered as an official Arab League document. Iraq's permanent Arab League representative today delivered the text of the president's letter to the Arab League General Secretariat. He also handed the letter to the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, the Tunisian parliament, and other Tunisian quarters.

The Arab League and Tunisian Government circles welcomed President Saddam Husayn's letter as well as his efforts to establish peace despite the Iranian regime's insistence on aggression and the resulting dangers.

King Husayn Returns From European Tour
JN221847 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned home this evening following a European tour to France, Italy, and the Vatican. They began the tour with a visit to France in response to an official invitation from French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife. They then visited Italy in response to an official invitation from Italian President Francesco Cossiga and his wife. [passage omitted]

Al-Rifa'i Speaks on Future Phosphate Production
JN221214 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Jan 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i said Jordan's phosphate production could total 15 million tons annually in the next 20 years. The prime minister also said that setting up a big project such as the Al-Shidiyah-Aqaba railway necessitates huge investment that cannot be determined by a political or haphazard decision but depends on comprehensive, detailed, and accurate studies and on absolute conviction based on the results of such studies.

Al-Rifa'i added that phosphate will remain a major source of income and Jordan seeks to increase and diversify its production and exportation. He said the phosphate and chemical industries will also remain major sources of hard currency income. This came during the prime minister's remarks at a debate in the Senate yesterday under Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and in the presence of the ministers. [passage omitted]

Hashish, Opium Seized; 27-Member Gang Captured
JN221317 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Jan 87 p 3

[By Ahmad Krayshan]

[Text] Amman — The police have seized 140 kilogrammes of hashish and opium which has a street value of at least JD 250,000 and have also apprehended a 27-member gang of various nationalities who had been dealing in illicit drugs.

The announcement was made by Colonel Hashim al-Qaysi, director of the Public Security Department's Anti Narcotics Department, during a press conference held in Amman on Wednesday.

The group of drug traffickers were led by four ring leaders, he said, and had been using Jordanian territory as a thoroughfare for marketing hashish in neighbouring Arab states, Col al-Qaysi said.

The group, he continued, had been bringing in large quantities of drugs through the northern borders of Jordan en route to selling the narcotics in Gulf countries, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The members of the group, who the police recognised early in the investigations, were placed under constant surveillance for more than a year until they were seized by the police in Jordan earlier this month, Col al-Qaysi said.

He said that hashish used to be smuggled into the country on donkeys, in cars or using other means and that these operations were mostly carried out at night. The drugs trafficked by the gang were hidden in furniture, cereal sacks and in other places, he continued.

A police officer was assigned the task of cooperating with the gang members and working under cover, passing information about the hashish smuggling and actually purchasing some of the drugs, Col al-Qaysi added. He said that when all the sufficient evidence had been gathered, the gang members were arrested.

According to Col al-Qaysi, 90 per cent of the drugs coming into Jordan are not used in this country but are destined to be sold to neighbouring states. However, he noted that part of the consignment had reached the Jordanian markets and therefore the Anti Nacotics Department is doing all it can to stop drug trafficking of any sort and to any destination.

He went on to say that his department is in the process of promoting and modernising its techniques to combat drug trafficking in the Kingdom and has imported police dogs from West Germany to help detect hidden drugs. The department will next week embark on a drug-searching operation starting from the northern border town of Al-Ramtha and moving to other parts of the country, including the desert, to find hidden drugs, Col al-Qaysi announced.

Another measure to stem drug trafficking will be the enactment of a new law on narcotics which would raise the penalty for the offence to execution and confiscation of the smuggler's property, Col al-Qaysi added.

He said that the Jordanian authorities are now coordinating their efforts with neighbouring countries in order to stem smuggler's activities in general and to end drug trafficking in particular.

At the end of the press conference, newsmen saw a film showing how one of the gang members had been arrested by the security forces. The criminal owns a two-storey house at Al-Dulayl near Al-Zarqa', which he used as a headquarters for the operations.

Meanwhile, a report in the local press on Wednesday said that hashish plants had been found growing in the open in a flower bed along Al-Hashimi Street in eastern Amman. According to the report, a team from the Anti Narcotics Department visited the site and collected 105 plants of hashish and police were investigating the case.

'Suspect' Reports on Waite's 'Capture' Dismissed

NC230909 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] A responsible security source has dismissed reports broadcast over certain suspect radios about the disappearance of Canterbury envoy Terry Waite and his capture by a certain quarter. The source affirmed that Waite is continuing his efforts to bring about the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon.

Possible U.S. Hostages Release

NC231233 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1220 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] The hostages crisis has come to the forefront again with two more Germans kidnapped in West Beirut and with Waite in Al-Biqa'. According to special information received by Voice of Lebanon, it is probable that Terry Waite, envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is in Al-Biqa' and that he will return with two hostages. Informed sources expect they will be released in the mountain area, where Junblatt's influence prevails. The two hostages who will probably be released are Anderson and Sutherland. The information received by Voice of Lebanon also indicates Waite visited Ba'labakk and met with Hizballah officials at the Khawwam Hotel, and is now seeking to meet the hostages to obtain messages from them for their families. Waite has visited more than one area in Al-Biqa' in utter secrecy.

However, Hizballah sources have ruled out the possibility the hostages will be released, and spoke of conditions and numerous demands that have been delivered to Terry Waite.

FRG Contacts Cordes' Kidnappers; Condition Made

NC221310 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Four FRG Embassy staff members went to East Beirut via the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing point today under the protection of internal security forces personnel. Sources have revealed the FRG sent a message to the kidnappers of Cordes through a mediator in which it expressed readiness to hold negotiations on this issue. The same sources added the kidnappers told the mediator that their first condition [for releasing Cordes] is a promise not to extradite [suspected TWA hijacker] Hamadah.

Ambassador Meets Hizballah Head

NC231236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] FRG Ambassador to Lebanon Dr Antonius Eitel has met with Shaykh Husayn Fadlallah, the spiritual guide of Hizballah, in Beirut's southern suburb. It has been learned from Shaykh Fadlallah's office that Eitel asked him for help in securing the release of the hostages. The office said Fadlallah has tried to work for the release of the hostages, but added: We believe it is difficult in this case to achieve a solution on a legal basis. One must be realistic.

Militia Official: 2 More West Germans Abducted

NC231245 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beirut, Jan 23 (AFP) — Two West Germans were kidnapped by armed gunmen in Moslem West Beirut on Friday, a Lebanese militia official said here.

Two other West Germans have been seized in Beirut in the past week in kidnappings that have been linked to the arrest in Frankfurt last week of Ali Hamadeh, a Lebanese wanted in connection with a 1985 hijacking.

Armed with automatic rifles, the kidnappers forced two foreigners into a blue BMW car in a busy shopping street in the Al-Hamra' Quarter of West Beirut at 8:30 AM, witness accounts said. Most witnesses were afraid to give further details.

The militia official, whose office is nearby the scene of the kidnapping, said the two were West Germans.

But the West German consular office at Juniyah, north of Beirut, was not able to confirm the kidnapping and a consul official expressed "amazement" that there were two West Germans in the area of the kidnapping.

(In Bonn, Councellor Helmut Kohl was also unable to confirm whether the new victims were West German. He also refused to comment about the other kidnappings.)

At the time Friday's kidnappings took place, West Germany's Ambassador to Lebanon, Antonius Eitel, was holding talks in Beirut with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, the spiritual leader of the Hizballah pro-Iranian Moslem militia. [passage omitted]

FRG Embassy Denies Evacuation From West Beirut

LD221209 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Beirut/Bonn, 22 Jan (DPA) — There were contradictory reports on Thursday concerning the evacuation of Federal German citizens from the Muslim western part of Beirut into the Christian eastern part of the city. While security circles in Beirut spoke in the morning of the evacuation of over 200 Germans to East Beirut, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bonn would not confirm this information. Likewise, the Federal Republic's Embassy in Beirut toldDPA that the reports are "total nonsense."

The embassy has not initiated an "evacuation" of its nationals, the spokesman said. It has merely been asked by a few Germans for help in leaving the western part across the dangerous "Green Line," following the abduction of a second Federal citizen. This is a "normal procedure." Furthermore, the embassy has called on no one to leave West Beirut. According to the Foreign Ministry, quite a large number of Federal citizens have left West Beirut. No exact figure is available, however.

Reports that a French ship is cruising off the Lebanese coast to take the evacuees off at the port of Juniyah were denied both by the Foreign Ministry and the embassy in Beirut. According to information, approximately 200 Germans still live in Beirut, 80 of them in the Muslim west. Most are German wives of Lebanese and their children. However, the Foreign Ministry on Thursday estimated the number of Federal citizens still living in West Beirut at 50.

Sources Confirm 12 Evacuated

NC221429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] According to security sources, five West German families from West Beirut were handed over to a German Embassy team at the Al-'Ijjah crossing point near the Military Tribunal at 0700 this morning. These same sources dismissed as groundless a report broadcast by one of the radios to the effect that 200 Germans, some of them Lebanese holding German passports, had been evacuated. The sources noted that only 12 Germans had been evacuated.

Junblatt Meets Syria's Khaddam, Libya's Jallud

NC222056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting was held in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus at noon today, attended by Minister Walid Junblatt, Eng 'Asim Qansuh, and 'Isam al-Mahayiri, as well as Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. Discussions at the meeting centered on the camps war.

Minister Junblatt said afterward: We are trying, with the cooperation of Maj Jallud, to reach a satisfactory formula for the Maghdushah area. We hope the pro-'Arafat groups will withdraw from the town so that the road to the south may finally be opened to all nationalists.

Responding to a question on the Al-Awza'i incident, Minister Junblatt said: I view it as imperative to initiate a real and serious national plan to ward off what is happening near the coast and in some parts of the mountain area.

Commenting on the ongoing efforts to arrange a Lebanese-Syrian summit conference, Minister Junblatt said: Lebanon cannot be savedas long as the Phalangist Party and the agents of Israel hold sway. He added: A summit conference is a possibility. Syria has its own considerations to take into account. However, we must rebuild a healthy Lebanon, a democratic secular state, but it is impossible to achieve this task while the Phalangist Party is in power.

In reply to a question, Minister Junblatt said: The dispatch of Syrian troops to help keep the peace in West Beirut was not discussed at the meeting.

Junblatt Talks Focus on Incidents Against Syrians

NC230845 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] It has been revealed the purpose of the meetings held in Damascus between Syrian officials and Minister Walid Junblatt for the last 2 days has been to investigate two incidents that took place in the areas of Khaldah and 'Aramun between socialists [PSP members] and Syrians, in which one Syrian officer was killed and his two aides wounded, and another officer and his two aides were kidnapped.

Available information indicates the socialists kidnapped threemembers of Syria's special units in Al-Dawhah 2 days ago. They are Lieutenant 'Abd al-Hamid Saqr and soldiers Mustafa 'Abduh and Mahmud Shakir. The socialists took the kidnapped Syrians to the 'Aramun area, where they disarmed them and then shot them following an argument. Syrian Lt Saqr was killed and the two soldiers were wounded.

The report adds that as soon as the commander of the Syrian special units was informed of the incident, Minister Walid Junblatt was summoned to Damascus, where he was sternly threatened, told of the results of investigations carried out by Syrian intelligence, and asked to hand over the perpetrators.

Minister Junblatt promised to return to Beirut immediately and do what had been requested of him. Upon his arrival in Beirut, and before he started investigations, Syrian Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani informed him that another incident involving three Syrian Army personnel had taken place on the road to the mountain, which is under socialist control. In this incident, armed socialists kidnapped Lieutenant Muhammad Jum'ah of the Syrian special units and two Syrian soldiers who were accompanying him in a Mercedes driven by Haytham Bazzi. Minister Junblatt promised to intervene to securethe release of the three Syrians and to return to Damascus afterward with the results of his investigation into the killing of Lt Saqr.

The report adds that Junblatt actually returned to Damascus and told Ba'th Party officials that the murder of Syrian Officer Saqr was the result of differences between officials responsible for the socialist port of Khaldah and a merchant who went to 'Aramun, accompanied by Lt Saqr, to ask port officials to reduce taxes on imported goods. A sharp argument took place after the merchant and Lt Saqr arrived, followed by shooting in which the Syrian officer was killed and his two companions were wounded.

PSP Statement on Various Incidents

NC221906 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] An official PSP source issued an important statement this afternoon, explaining the PSP's position on the Al-Awza'i incident, the killing of a Syrian soldier in 'Aramun, and the bombardment of the camps area from the mountain. The following is the text of the statement:

1. It is unacceptable that certain false rumors should lead to a state of alert that may harm the citizens' safety [words indistinct]

as happened yesterday when a rumor was circulated about PSP official Abu Haytham. We reaffirm that Abu Haytham and his comrades were injured in a car accident; no more, no less.

2. Concerning the killing of a Syrian soldier in the 'Aramun area, the PSP denounces the incident and considers it a part of the suspect scheme to strike at the national alliance between the PSP and Syria. After a tour yesterday by PSP leader Walid Junblatt, PSP Secretary General Anwar al-Fatayri, PSP Political Bureau member Hisham Nasir al-Din, and Major Raja Harb, it became clear that certain suspicious circles and elements are seeking to stir up trouble and strike at the united national ranks and their alliance with Syria. Therefore, the PSP, in cooperation with all the national parties concerned, will take the necessary measures to deter the moles, plotters, and mercenaries performing this function.

3. Regarding the Palestinian shelling from the mountain, the goals and purposes of that bomardment are now clear; it is intended to provoke dissension and cause internecine fighting between the PSP and Amal Movement. That bombardment will not help the situation in the camps, either militarily or politically. The clear patriotic position that must be taken by the PNSF [words indistinct] to stop this fighting, which is destructive to both the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

Interior Minister on Talks in Damascus
NC221416 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Following his return to Beirut from Damascus today, Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi was asked about the atmosphere that had prevailed during his talks in that city, particularly in view of the fact they had been held as preparations are underway to convene a Lebanese-Syrian summit. Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi expressed satisfaction with his talks in Damascus, including those with his Syrian counterpart Muhammad Ghabbash, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Minister Nabih Birri. He noted that he and Birri had discussed all pending Lebanese issues.

Minister al-Rasi said: My talks with Khaddam focused on current political issues. We discussed security problems in Lebanon in general, with particular attention given to West Beirut.

When asked whether there had been discussion about a new security plan for west Beirut, and whether practical steps will soon be taken in this regard, Minister al-Rasi replied: I requested this. During a recent meeting of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee, a decision was adopted in agreement with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran on the need to reconsider the security plan for West Beirut. I explained this view to Minister Khaddam. I also presented it to Minister Birri. They both expressed their complete approval. I hope that my request, as well as what the two ministers have approved, will be implemented. I also hope Minister Walid Junblatt, whom I was not able to meet with there, will also give his approval. We are all convinced this view is correct. It has been demanded by the Lebanese people in general, and especially those in West Beirut.

Algerian President Meets Al-Asad, Departs
JN230611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid left Damascus at 0615 today following a brief visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad saw him off at Damascus International Airport. He was also seen off by Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs; a number of ministers; the Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and the Algerian Embassy staff.

The Algerian president arrived in Damascus yesterday. He held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad in two closed meetings. The two presidents also held a meeting attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Talks dealt with a host of issues related to the situation and developments in the region and with bilateral relations.

President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a banquet yesterday evening in honor of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the accompanying delegation. [Passage omitted]

Talks With Lebanese Continue; Junblatt Cited
JN222010 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Surprises in the official Syrian-Lebanese talks continue. After the Lebanese presidential delegation returned to Damascus yesterday morning and held a fifth round of talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an for over 6 hours, the Lebanese delegation's sources said delegation members Dr Elie Salim, Brigadier General Simon Qassis, adviser Nicola Nasr, and Eng Hani Salam would return to Beirut at dawn today. However, the Lebanese delegation did not depart for Beirut and another round of talks was held between the Syrian and Lebanese sides. It lasted about 5 hours, interrupted by a meeting between the Syrian side and Minister Walid Junblatt to learn his opinion, because Minister Nabih Birri expressed his opinion last night. The Lebanese presidential delegation was then given all the notes of the other side.

In a related development, a meeting was held in Vice President 'Abad al-Halim Khaddam's office at noon. It was attended by party leaders Walid Junblatt, 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, and 'Isam al-Mahayiri. [Libya's] Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud took part in this meeting. A Lebanese source said the talks focused on ending the camps war in Lebanon. Maj Jallud had earlier met with Qansuh and Hawi. Dr George Habash and Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] then joined them.

In another development, Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri arrived in Damascus and met with some officials.

At the conclusion of the meeting in Khaddam's office, Walid Junblatt told reporters: In cooperation with Maj Jallud, we are trying to reach an acceptable formula regarding the Maghdushah area, hoping that 'Arafat's group will withdraw from it so that the road to the south can be opened to all nationalists. Regarding the incidents in the Al-Awza'i area, Junblatt said: I think it is essential to begin a real and serious national plan to prevent what is happening in the coastal area and some mountain areas. In a new, surprise development, Junblatt, added verbatim: It is inevitable to return to political and military confrontation with Lebanese isolationism. Asked about the current efforts to hold a Syrian-Lebanese summit, Junblatt said verbatim: Lebanon will not be salvaged as long as the Phalange Party is in power and as long as Israel's agents are in power. Junblatt added: If a summit is held it will be held out of Syrian considerations because Syria is a state. But there should be a recovering, national, democratic, and secular Lebanon. Junblatt wondered if this is possible with the presence of the Phalange Party, and said: In my opinion, no. In his replies to other questions, Junblatt said that during the meeting there was no discussion of sending Syrian forces to help maintain security in West Beirut.

The Lebanese presidential delegation left Damascus for Beirut to brief Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of the fifth round of talks. It was learned that the sixth round will be held shortly after the conclusion of the Islamic summit and that the Syrian-Lebanese talks were held in an extremely positive atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Press on Egyptian Participation in ICO Summit
JN221020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In its commentary today, *Al-Thawrah* says: Observers realize that U.S. policy has exploited the issue of Islam on several occasions to impose a number of concepts that essentially contradict the essence of the Islamic religion and the Arab nation's beliefs with the aim of undermining the unity of Arab ranks and leaving them open to deterioration and collapse due to differences and conflict.

U.S. policy is today actively working to peddle the Camp David conspiracy through the fifth Islamic summit conference, scheduled to be held in Kuwait, after failing to peddle this conspiracy through Arab summits. This is a serious onslaught against the Arab rejection of the Camp David policy, which is completely isolated in the Arab arena, despite attempts by the sides supporting U.S. policy to open the doors for the Mubarak regime to return to the Arab fold while burdened with the shackles of Camp David.

This calls for caution and alertness in dealing with this dangerous affair at the Islamic summit, which should be a summit of Arab steadfastness against the most serious stages of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. It should not be a summit for supporting U.S. policy, which is currently rejected even by U.S. allies and partners.

In one of its commentaries, *Tishrin* deals with the issue of Arab solidarity. It affirms that Syria, which has never violated Arab consensus, continues to adhere to its stands and calls for building effective Arab solidarity on the basis of opposition to imperialism and Zionism, and for the struggle against the Zionist presence. Syria affirms it will always oppose anyone who attempts to use Arab solidarity to serve the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary alliance or who raises the banner of Arab solidarity to peddle separate deals or bring back those who violated Arab consensus and legitimate authority to the Arab fold without abandoning the course of capitulation and defeatism in the face of the Arab nation's enemies.

Tishrin explains that regardless of the conspiracies against it and regardless of the meetings or conferences that Syria will attend, its stand will never change. Syria will not make a truce with the capitulationist regimes in Egypt or Morocco and will emphasize that any meeting with these two regimes must be linked to their abandoning the policy of accord and reconciliation with the Zionist enemy and to their commitment to the central Arab issue: the Palestine question.

The Egyptian regime was given several opportunities to return in dignity and pride to the Arab fold and to assume its central role. However, this regime repeatedly wasted these opportunities and refused to return to Arab ranks by refusing to abrogate the disgraceful Camp David treaty and abandon the separate peace deal.

Tishrin concludes: When the Egyptian regime returns to its senses and abandons its losing deal with Israel and the United States, only then will Syria stand alongside it, welcome it, and continue the march with Arab Egypt in the battles of honor and pride to defend the Arab nation's causes and existence.

Ba'th, CPC Delegations Hold Round of Talks

JN221830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus — There was a round of talks this morning between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, reserve member of the party's National Command, and the CPC delegation headed by Comrade Zhu Liang, director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Al-Hasan briefed the visiting delegation on the various changes and accomplishments that have taken place in the Syrian Arab Republic since the Corrective Movement was launched under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. The Ba'th official reviewed the militant history of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the role it has played in leading the state and society. He also discussed the unified internal front which rallies around the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and the popular organizations based on the Progressive National Front.

Comrade Al-Hasan also reviewed aspects of the cooperation betwen the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPC within the framework of the bilateral cooperation program. He talked about the ferocious imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation, especially Syria, which is considered the bastion of Arab steadfastness in confronting aggression.

For his part, Comrade Zhu Liang emphasized the stands of the CPC and the PRC which support Arab issues. He added: The PRC supports the Arab nation's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Zhu Liang said that Israel must withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories. Concluding his speech, the head of the Chinese delegation emphasized the need for fruitful meetings between the leaderships of the two parties and wished further progress and success to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Sources Deny Schwimmer Negotiated With Husayn

TA230924 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 23 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Authoritative sources in Jerusalem have denied yesterday's report that Al Schwimmer was Shim'on Peres' envoy to the meeting with King Husayn and negotiated with him on joint Israeli- Jordanian development of the 'Arava and opening the Haifa port for Jordanian goods.

It should be noted that these sorts of deniais are always made when reports circulate on secret meetings between Israeli personalities and King Husayn. [passage omitted]

Jordan Rejects Stance on USSR, PRC Participation

TA221853 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Israel would agree to allow the Soviet Union and the PRC to participate in an international peace conference, provided the two countries establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. Jordan objects to this precondition, which is the main bone of contention between Israel and Jordan in convening an international conference.

Our correspondent Yoram Ronen has learned the points of agreement between Israel and Jordan were concluded approximately a year ago during talks Shim'on Peres held in London with Richard Murphy. Israel and Jordan agreed their foreign ministers would confer under UN aegis and with the participation of the five permanent Security Council members. Since then, Israeli and Jordanian representatives have held secret talks on the matter.

Spadolini Arrives To Brief Leaders on Arab Talks

TA191955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini arrived in Israel this evening. At Ben-Gurion Airport the guest said he will inform the Israeli leaders of his impressions from talks with Jordanian, Egyptian, Moroccan, and Saudi leaders. In Spadolini's opinion, moderate Arab countries are now interested in promoting an international peace conference, especially due to their increased fear in view of developments in the Persian Gulf war. The visiting minister has again called on both West and East to cooperate in the antiterror war. He noted the danger of terror has increased since several countries support it.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports Spadolini will confer with the president of the state, and the foreign and defense ministers tomorrowand with the prime minister on Wednesday. Spadolini will also meet with Palestinian notables, including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj. During his visit Spadolini will be presented an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University.

Confers With Peres, Rabin

TA201714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini conferred with the foreign and defense ministers today. In his meeting with Mr Peres, the Italian minister expressed support for the Jordanian king's plan for assistance to Judaea and Samaria. Spadolini said King Husayn told him a few days ago he favors a resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel because, in his opinion, the Soviets must take part in a peace conference for the Middle East.

In his meeting with the defense minister, Mr Rabin praised his Italian counterpart for his firm position against terrorism, particularly against its expansion in Europe. The visiting minister told our correspondent Dan Eshel there currently is full cooperation and mutual trust between the two countries.

Meets West Bank Notables

TA211149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini met this morning with six notables from Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Among those who participated in the meeting were former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa, former Jordanian Parliament Speaker Hikmat al- Masri, and former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that during the meeting the Italian defense minister expressed support for an international peace conference for the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties. The Palestinian participants stressed they consider the PLO their representative, and it should represent them [at such a conference].

At the conclusion of the meeting, Minister Spadolini said the attainment of the Palestinians' right to autonomy must be in line with Israel's right to security.

Confers With Shamir

TA211447 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has no objection to allowing the participation of Soviet representatives in an international conference to discuss antiterror activity. Mr Shamir was speaking to Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who told the prime minister he is working toward convening such a conference. Mr Shamir explained the participation of Soviet delegates in such a conference would mean the Soviet Union has a commitment to combat terrorism.

As for Middle East affairs, Mr Shamir told Mr Spadolini the reason we are no closer to negotiations with Jordan at the moment is the hesitation of King Husayn. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports the Italian defense minister announced Italian President Francesco Cossiga will visit Israel soon.

Views Jordanian Cooperation

TA211856 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini says he was told by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the drop in terrorism in Judaea and Samaria is due to cooperation between Israel and Jordan. Spadolini was speaking in Jerusalem this afternoon at a press conference held at the end of his 48-hour visit to Israel. More details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] Speaking through an interpreter, Spadolini said Israeli leaders have expressed their full support for Jordan's 5-year economic plan for the territories. This and cooperation between the two countries in various areas, he said, have led to a dramatic drop in terror in Judaea and Samaria. [passage omitted]

Spadolini said he has not been told the depth of cooperation between Amman and Jerusalem, but he had found an Israeli will to strengthen autonomy in the territories and the total exclusion of any plan for annexation.

Prime Minister Shamir, he said, backed the idea of an international conference on terror to be attended by the Soviet Union, saying no such forum could succeed without Moscow's participation.

On the subject of an international peace conference, Spadolini said King Husayn remains firm in his demand that all five permanent members of the UN Security Council take part.

Spadolini himself says no such conference could succeed without the inclusion of the PLO in one form or another. This, he acknowledged, raised problems, as both Israel and Jordan have their own separate difficulties on this score. Therefore, he said, when Foreign Minister Peres says we are closer now to peace than ever before, Spadolini finds it very difficult to share that optimism. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Restricts Trips to S. Africa

TA182001 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry recently initiated a new policy forbidding various Israeli officials and experts from visiting South Africa at the state's expense. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren has learned the Foreign Ministry representative on the inter-office travel committee was instructed to approve trips to South Africa only in very vital cases. Trips of several officials to South Africa have already been cancelled.

It was also decided by the Foreign Ministry to request cultural and other private elements to refrain from traveling to South Africa to the extent possible.

The prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers will shortly hold another discussion on Israel's relations with South Africa. The three will then decide whether this issue should be brought before the Inner Cabinet.

Shamir Visits Air Force, Comments on Lavi

TA221431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1105 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was the guest today of the Air Force in the north. The prime minister was accompanied by the defense minister, the chief of staff, and the Air Force commander. The prime minister heard a briefing, toured the Air Force Museum, and watched exercises. Our correspondent Gaby Zohar spoke with the prime minister during the tour.

[Begin recording] [Zohar] Accompanied by Air Force officers, pilots, the chief of staff, the defense minister, and the Air Force commander, the prime minister began his tour with a full-fledged military ceremony. Later, the group convened and the prime minister heard a briefing. Before proceeding with the tour, the prime minister alloted a few minutes to the media. The peace process, the prime minister said, is not at a standstill but an agreement on direct negotiations not been attained.

[Shamir] The peace process is not at a standstill, as some people have been trying to describe the situation. This is not the sort of issue that can develop by leaps and bounds; it calls for patience and perseverance. As far as we are concerned, we have those qualities. Were Jordan to agree to direct negotiations I would consider this a significant step forward.

[Zohar] Mr Prime Minister, what is your impression of the Air Force's ability to tackle its current objectives?

[Shamir] My impression is the Air Force is successfully tackling its goals and objectives despite the difficulties it continuously encounters such as budget cuts and so forth. In this respect, it must be given special consideration. However, it has been coping successfully and it will be able to fulfill its objectives. Of course, I am worried about any new military strengthening in the Arab countries. We have heard about this and the Air Force is doing all it can to face this situation.

[Zohar] Sir, what is your position on the Lavi project? Do you think this is the future aircraft of the Air Force or do you believe we must still consider other alternatives?

[Shamir] Well, I would rather have the alternative of the Lavi, that is, the Lavi itself. This issue calls for special deliberations, which are currently underway and which will continue in the future. After all, nobody is opposed to the development and advancement of the Lavi in principle. The problem is the difficulties we are facing, particularly economic ones, and we must find a way to overcome them.

[Zohar] Mr Prime Minister, do you think the Air Force's bombings in Lebanon can and must continue or should other measures be taken in addition to them?

[Shamir] As a rule, the Air Force and other Army corps must pursue their ways to curb terrorism. Of course, we must always look for ways of improving our results — and this also applies to the Air Force. [end recording]

Lavi Test Flights Show 'Number of Difficulties'

TA230805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The first test flights of the Lavi, though successful, uncovered "a number of difficulties," a new local publication, *Sword*, reports.

The publication, appearing in Tel Aviv, did not say what these difficulties were. The military censors apparently deleted part of the story, which *Sword* left blank.

Northern Command Chief, UNIFIL Commander Meet

TA221648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Report by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz — recorded]

[Text] For over 2 hours today, Commander of the Northern Command Major General Yosi Peled and UNIFIL Commander General Gustav Hagglund discussed measures to prevent the recurrence of incidents such as the one that took place 10 days ago. In the course of this incident, an Irish soldier was killed by barrage fire by the IDF.

Maj Gen Peled apologized for the incident, and reiterated it had been caused by human error and disciplinary measures had been taken against two senior officers. The two men decided to draw professional and technical lessons from the incident, such as mutually recognized signals between UNIFIL and the IDF to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. The IDF soldiers who opened fire failed to recognize the signal sent by the UNIFIL troops when they opened fire. It was also decided to make more frequent use of flares.

The meeting was attended by other UN officers, including the commander of the Irish battalion. The meeting ended with a joint lunch, handshakes, and with a decision to continue the mutual cooperation.

Dec CPI Up 1.5 Percent; 1986 CPI 19.7 percent

TA151557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The December consumer price index rose by 1.5 percent, and the overall 1986 index rate stood at 19.7 percent. The Central Bureau of Statistics has reported the increase in fruit and vegetable prices accounted for a 0.5 percent rise in last month's index. The price of all fruits and vegetables went up last month by an average of 8 percent: tomatoes went up by 32 percent, and cucumbers by 31 percent. The cost of maintaining an apartment rose by 2.8 percent, whereas a 1.5 percent drop was registered in the price of footwear. Transportation and communication prices registered an approximate 0.2 percent decrease.

Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that the data on last year's price hikes indicate a 50-percent increase in education and kindergarten services, a 90-percent increase in elementary school tuition costs, and a 70-odd percent increase in high school education costs. Clothing costs went up by 7 percent, furniture by 16 percent, household goods by 24 percent, and overall municipal taxes by 73 percent. Most of the prices of food items went up by a maximum of 30 percent.

The Central Bureau of Statistics points out that the 1986 price increase was somewhat moderated due to the drop in energy and fuel prices, thereby offsetting a certain amount of the rise in the cost of services and labor.

The Histadrut secretary general said that if such a consumer price index level is maintained, it would constitute an achievement, and the labor wages would not be eroded even if a cost-of-living increment is not paid. Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar told our correspondent Tal Rabina that if all the bodies influencing the economy work hand in hand, stability will be maintained and it will be possible to reduce inflation.

The chairman of the Likud faction in the Histadrut, Ya'aqov Shamay, said after the indexes of the next few months are published, we will realize how much we miss this index.

The president of the manufacturers association, Dov Lautman, said next year's indexes will be even lower. He believes there is no reason why prices should go up drastically now, because the devaluation of the shekel is meant to affect only the import components of local production. He also noted that while the overall 1986 index grew by approximately 20 percent, the industrial cost index rose by only 15 percent.

Burkina Faso, Mali Accept World Court Ruling
AU221628 Paris AFP in English 1616 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The Hague, Jan 22 (AFP) — The International Court of Justice on Thursday released statements by the leaders of both Burkina Faso and Mali expressing agreement with a court ruling on a long-standing border dispute between the two West African states.

In December 1985 Mali and Burkina Faso, two impoverished countries in the arid Sahel belt, fought a brief war over a disputed region which is believed to be rich in minerals.

Last December 22, almost exactly a year after the war broke out, the court announced that both sides had accepted a settlement. The agreed border is basically the same as the one inherited from the colonial era, when both countries were part of France's West African territories.

In his statement to the court, Burkina Faso President Thomas Sankara said the court "has not betrayed the trust and hope which the people of Burkina Faso placed in it."

"Burkina Faso accepts the judgment delivered by the court and undertakes to facilitate all the procedures required for its implementation," he said.

The statement issued on behalf of Mali said that the court's ruling "has been greeted in Mali as a proclamation of the law and of the well-known adherence of the Malian people to the pacific settlement of all disputes.

"Hence the Government of Mali, in taking formal note of this verdict of the Chamber, bows to the decision of the International Court of Justice and assures you that, faithful to the ideals of the Malian people, it will observe this undertaking also."

Rulings made by the International Court, sometimes referred to as the World Court, are not legally binding on member-states.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Leaves for Talks in New Delhi

LD221509 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, left Houari Boumediene International Airport at 0930 this morning for New Delhi to participate in the the summit meeting of the Committee of the African Fund. [passage omitted]

The brother president is accompanied by Brothers Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee and director at the Presidency; and Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee and minister of hydraulics, environment and forests. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Statement Issued on Burkinabe Minister's Visit

LD222119 Tripoli JANA in English 1427 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, Ay Alnar 22, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today a press statement has been released on the conclusion of the visit paid to Great al-Jamahiriyah by the Minister of Information of Burkina Jamahiriyah [Burkina Faso].

It reads: Stemming from the visit of brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity paid by the leader of the revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Burkina Jamahiriyah on 9-11 December 1985, and within the framework of the cultural and information coordination between the two countries, an information delegation from Burkina headed by the information minister paid a visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah at the invitation of the secretary of the general people's committee for information and culture during the period 19/1/87 to 31/1/87.

Talks were held between the information secretary and Mr Basil Buissou the Burkina information minister during which the two sides have surveyed the existing information cooperation between the two jamahiriyahs and have agreed upon the necessity of promoting it to achieve the objectives cherished by the two revolutions to confront the disinformation, political, and media campaign led by colonialist and Zionist quarters against the national liberation movement, the aim of this confrontation being facing colonialism in Africa.

The Burkina minister has strongly condemned the colonialist French-U.S. intervention in Chad, stressed that his country condemns it and holds that the solution of Chad's problems should come from the Chadian people itself and within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

He adds that what threatens the security of Al-Jamahiriyah on its southern borders poses simultaneously a threat to the security of Burkina Jamahiriyah on its northern borders.

As such, he says, the French-U.S. presence in Chad represents a grave danger to the security of the two jamahiriyahs, adding that they are ready on their part to obey the call anytime for, he stresses, our strategic objectives are the same despite the fact that our geographical positions are distant and different.

The two sides have agreed on topics presented and a general agreement has been released specifiying their dimensions and details.

The Libyan Arab side has pointed out that Great al-Jamahiriyah is always ready to stand alongside Burkina Jamahiriyah and repulse forcibly all the schemes of colonialism and its puppets in the region.

On concluding his visit the Burkina information minister was received by the leader of the revolution who was handed a written letter from the leader of the revolution of Burkina Jamahiriya, Mr Thomas Sankara.

Al-Humaydi Receives Chedli Klibi 21 Jan

LD222223 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Tripoli, Ay Alnar 22, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Major Khuwaylidi Al-Humaydi yesterday received Mr. Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab states.

This meeting comes to promote the cooperation between Great al-Jamahiriyah and this League, apart from conducting consultations on Arab affairs and unifying the Arab stand within the framework of the league in question.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Spanish Interior Minister

LD230139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, received the Spanish interior minister, accompanied by his country's ambassador, at the Royal Palace in Rabat this evening.

His Majesty focused on the distinguished, traditional relations between Morocco and Spain and stressed the pressing need to establish special relations, suitable for the present era, that will continue to develop for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

His Majesty King Hassan II entrusted the Spanish interior minister to convey a message from his majesty to his brother His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain. The monarch talked in depth about the situation in the territories still under Spanish control in the northern part of the country, stressing the dangers that may result unless an end is put to this situation. As a man of law and the head of state, his majesty suggested to his brother His Majesty King Juan Carlos to set up a think tank to study the problem,for which a solution must be found to safeguard personal rights in Morocco and the vital interests of Spain.

The Spanish interior minister voiced his gratitude for the audience granted to him this evening by His Majesty King Hassan II and said this royal audience reflected the amity and understanding felt by his majesty for Spain and the Spanish people. In a statement tonight before his departure from Sale International Airport, he said these friendly sentiments are the same as those felt by His Majesty King Juan Carlos and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez for his majesty and the Moroccan people.

Jose Barrionuevo talked about the results of his visit to Morocco and said it was useful and constructive. During the visit, two cooperation agreements were signed. He said work is under way to reach another agreement concerning fields within the two ministries' jurisdiction.

Finally, the Spanish minister announced he has extended an invitation to his Moroccan counterpart Driss Basri to visit Spain. The Spanish interior minister was seen off at the airport by the minister of interior and information, the Spanish ambassador to Rabat, the minister's close aides, and his majesty's governor of Rabat and Sale.

Minister on Naturalization

LD222344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
1900 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In an interview, Interior Minister Jose Barrionuevo described his stay in the Moroccan capital as very positive and said that the agreements reached concerning rescue services, the fight against drug-trafficking, the passage of Moroccan cars and citizens through the peninsula, and, of course, the application of the aliens law in Ceuta and Melilla were very positive. The minister said he wants to deny completely a report, or series of rumors, being circulated in Morocco that Spain is forcing as many Moroccans as possible to be naturalized.

[Begin recording] [Barrionuevo] We have to grant Spanish nationality to anyone who applies for it of their own free will and who fulfills the conditions laid down in our laws, but this doesn't mean that people legally resident anywhere on Spanish territory who have Moroccan nationality do not have all the social, economic, and employment rights enjoyed by anyone legally resident on our territory. We are also prepared to do this second thing, and thus the statements and insinuations — if I may use such an expression — to the effect that we have been trying to force anyone to obtain Spanish nationality do not fit the facts.

[Unidentified correspondent] I would like to ask you about a report that appeared in the official newspaper of the Moroccan socialists, which said there has been a call for an extraordinary meeting of the Moroccan parliament to discuss the situation in Ceuta and Melilla in relation to the application of the aliens law. What do you think this call means?

[Barrionuevo] Well, as you must understand, it is not for me to go into internal political questions in Morocco, and I have no comment to make on that point. However I do want to officially deny that it is the policy, the will, or the intention of the government or of Spanish authorities, to force anyone to acquire Spanish nationality.

[Correspondent] Minister, the Spanish national daily newspaper *Ya* today published the following, more or less: It says Minister Barrionuevo has asked the Moroccan authorities not to encourage fifth column activity in Ceuta and Melilla. You must have something to say about that:

[Barrionuevo] No. No, that is not true. As I have already said, in our talks we spoke in general terms, in the broad terms I referred to before, and there is no specific initiative in the sense you are talking about. What is evidently true is that relations between countries must certainly take place in a spirit of good faith and mutual trust. We believe this is the case in the relations between the Moroccan authorities and the Spanish authorities, and that our relations should continue along the same lines, because this is good for both peoples, the Moroccan people and the Spanish people. [end recording] [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Armed Forces Head: USSR Weaponry To Arrive Soon

EA222242 Khartoum SUNA in English
1627 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jan — Reorganization and rehabilitation of the Armed Forces have reached an advanced stage, the Armed Forces chief of staff said. Gen 'Abd al-'Azim Siddiq said in an interview to the independent daily *Al-Usbu'* published here today that revision of the Armed Forces laws within the context of reorganization and rehabilitating the Armed Forces was about to finish.

Gen Siddiq stated that a quantity of weaponry agreed upon between Khartoum and Moscow during the late visit of the prime minister to the Soviet Union were due to arrive here soon.

Commenting on the late visit of the Italian defence minister to the Sudan, Gen Siddiq said the visit came within the context of efforts made by the government of Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to obtain military modern technologies to help boost the capability of the Armed Forces. When asked about the nature of the Italian military aid to the Armed Forces Gen Siddiq declined to give further details on the matter, saying that "it is not the time to give further details on the affair".

Speaking about the Armed Forces' relation with the political leadership in the country, Gen Siddiq pointed out that the Armed Forces follow a national orientation and refuse any kind of partisan domination. He further added that the Army determines its military objectives in compliance with the political national objectives and carries out these military objectives in coordination with the political leadership.

On the other hand, Gen Siddiq denied allegations that the Armed Forces back the Ugandan rebels, saying that these allegations have been completely refuted during the late visit of the interior minister to Uganda.

Gen Siddiq also denied Ethiopian allegations that the Sudan backs the Eritreans to fight the Ethiopian Government, adding

that "We in the Armed Forces did not give any military assistance to the Eritreans or others".

Al-Mirghani Urges Iran To Attend Islamic Summit

JN221152 Khartoum SUNA in English
1022 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, Jan 22 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has urged Iran to attend the Islamic summit conference scheduled to be held in Kuwait current Jan. 26 and to cooperate with the Islamic leaders to find a solution for the Gulf war which he described as devastating.

In a statement to the daily *Al-Usbu'* published here today, Al-Mirghani said that the war between Iraq and Iran caused great damage not only to the two countries, but also to the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Al-Mirghani, who will lead Sudan delegation to the Islamic summit conference, described the Gulf war as a great danger to security in the area and in the Islamic world.

Pointing out to the conference agenda, Al-Mirghani said that will discuss the issues of the Iraqi-Iranian war, situation in Afghanistan, the Palestinian issue beside the issues of southern Africa and Namibia. [Words indistinct] Al-Mirghani as saying.

The unity of the Moslems and cooperation between Islamic countries will also be discussed in the conference, Al-Mirghani said.

Parties Agree on Proposed South Administration

JN221946 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1454 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jan (SUNA) — Four southern parties have agreed on a proposed structure for the south administration stipulating the establishment of an 11-member council, three of whom will be the governors of the three regions. No agreement has been reached on the name of the council yet. The governor of each region will be from the majority party in the region, and his deputy will be from the next most popular party.

The four parties — the Southern Sudanese Political Association, the Sudanese African National Union, the Sudanese African Congress, and the People's Federal Party — will hold a meeting on Saturday, which may be the last if agreement is reached on some controversial legal issues that have been referred to a prominent attorney in the capital, because the implementation of the proposed structure faces some legal and practical difficulties. The implementation of the articles of the Addis Ababa agreement faces similar difficulties.

A responsible source from the southern parties said that he does not rule out that the Sudanese African People Congress Organization [SAPCO] and the People's Federal Party will join this agreement again. He said he believes that the reasons for their withdrawal are not fundamental and can easily be overcome.

SAPCO leader (Almori Ladia) explained that his organization withdrew from the negotiations due to the impossibility of implementing the Addis Ababa agreement at the present time and because the legal attempts will not resolve the issue, for the articles of the agreement themselves explain that they can be violated. He said that he proposed freezing the agreement for the time being to avoid a legal dilemma until the constitutional conference meets to consider approving the agreement or to decide on structure satisfactory to all.

15 Soldiers Killed in SPLA Attack on Convoy

EA222155 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English
1300 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Units of Shark Battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Bona Abang Dhol and under direct command of Captain Albino Ater recently intercepted the enemy convoy on their way to Waw. In this operation 15 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. One Magirus truck of the enemy was destroyed. [passage omitted]

CHAD

FANT High Command Reports on 21-22 Jan Fighting

Communique No 19

AB222012 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Communique No 19 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command 22 January in Ndjamena]

[Text] FANT launched a large-scale mopping up offensive in the Zouar region yesterday during which the Libyan expansionist enemy suffered a bitter defeat. Here is the final outcome of that heroic operation: enemy's side: 193 Libyans killed, 22 captured, many wounded troops carried into the rocks. Recovered materiel: one Berliet big-carrier truck, two 106-mm (?F-cannons). Destroyed materiel: 11 tanks, 2 BM-21's, 9 tank carriers, 1 Toyota 14-5 vehicle [as heard], 5 tankers, 4 Toyota troop-carriers, 2 Landrovers, 2 Berliet big-carrier trucks, and a sizeable supply of ammunition of all calibers.

On the friend's side, we regret that there were 10 martyrs who lost their lives gloriously on the battlefield, and 21 wounded. Destoyed materiel: three GMC vehicles, a 106-mm (?SF) cannon, a [word indistinct], and a Toyota vehicle.

The FANT will continue their just and noble fighting relentlessly until the Libyan occupation forces are driven out of our dear fatherland.

Immortal glory to our martyrs killed on the battlefield!

Communique No 20

AB231345 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Communique No 20 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command 23 January in Ndjamena]

[Text] Violent clashes occurred yesterday morning between the valiant Chadian Armed Forces and the Libyan aggressor troops on the [name indistinct]-Yebbi Bou Road. As expected, the Libyan soldiers were crushed. The outcome of the fighting is as follows:

On the enemy side: 10 Libyans were killed, 6 Toyota vehicles and a Mercedes tanker were destroyed.

On the Chadian National Armed Forces side: nil.

The Chadian troops, with their characteristic iron morale, will bring the Libyan occupation troops to their knees.

ZAIRE

New Executive Council, Secretariat Appointed

Mulumba New State Commissioner

AB221854 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1635 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Here is the text of Ordinances Nos 87/019 and 87/020 on the appointment of state commissioners and secretaries of state of the Executive Council.

Ordinance No 87/019 of 22 January 1987 on the appointment of members to the Executive Council

The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, 45, and 94, decrees:

Article 1. The functions of state commissioner for national defense, territorial security, and veterans affairs are assumed by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic.

Article 2. Citizen Mabi Mulumba has been appointed first state commissioner.

Article 3. The following have been appointed state commissioners for the named departments:

Justice
N'singa Udjuu
Ongwankebi Untube
Plan
Sambwa Pida Nbagui
Territorial Administration and Decentralization
Vunduawe te Pemako
Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
(Mrs) Ekila Liyonda
Citizens Rights and Liberties
Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi
Information and Press
Mandungu Bula Nyati
Finance
Nyembo Shabani
Budget
Duga Kugbe Toro
National Economy and Industry
Tshiunza Mbiye
Parastatals
Thambwe Mwamba
Foreign Trade
Kasereka Kasai
Agriculture
Kayinga Onssindal
Rural Development
D'Zbo Kalogi
Mines and Energy
Ileo Itambala

Public Works and
Territorial Planning
Mokolo wa Mpombo
Transport and Communications
Sampassa Kaweta Milombe
Real Property, Environment
and Nature Conservation
Pendje Demodeto
Higher Education,
Universities, and Scientific
Research
Mokonda Bonza
Primary and Secondary
Education
Nzege Alaziambina
MPR Youth Wing, Sports and
Leisure
Tshimbombo Mukuna

Women's and Family Affairs
(Mrs) Mayuma Kala

Public Health and Social
Affairs
Dr Ngandu Kabeya

Civil Service
Citizen Mwando Nsimba

Labor and Social Security
Kisolokele Wamba

Post, Telegraph, and
Communications
Tokwaulu Bolamba

Culture Arts and Tourism
Beyeye Djema

Article 4. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are abrogated.

Article 5. The present ordinance comes into force on the date of its signature.

Issued in Kisangani on 22 January 1987

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

State Secretaries Named

AB221925 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1650 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, particularly Articles 36, 42, and 45, considering Ordinance 82-046 of 31 March 1982 relating to the organization and the functioning of the Executive Council, particularly Article 1, orders:

Article 1: The following secretaries of state have been appointed to head the following departments:

1. National Defense and Territorial Security: Lieutenant General Likulia Bolongo

2. Veterans: Sasa Mwaka

3. Justice: Waso Lukumbia

4. Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Mujinga Swana Samukasa

5. Foreign Affairs: Kabala Kisekaseka

6. International Cooperation: Mobutu Nywa

7. Plan: Katanga Yamutumba

8. Finance: Selemani Mwana Yile

9. Budget: Bossekota W'Atshia

10. Mines and Energy: Tshombe Diteng

11. Public Works and Territorial Development: Kibangula Kia Makonga

12. Higher Education, University, and Science Research: Boguo Makeli

13. Primary and Secondary Education: Nzali Lopembe

14. Agriculture: Nzungu Luntadi

Article 2: All the previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance are repealed. The present ordinance takes effect on the date of its signing.

Issued in Kinshasa on 22 January 1987

[Signed] Marshal Mobutu Seke Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

BURKINA FASO

CPSU Delegation Head Meets Sankara, Comments

AB222232 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso received a CPSU delegation this afternoon. The delegation, which arrived 9 January, held a series of talks with CNR officials to consolidate relations between our two countries' leading organs. During its visit, the Soviet delegation acquainted itself with people's organizations and held very interesting meetings with the popular masses during visits to Koudougou, Bobo, Banfora, and Po.

On the eve of their return to the Soviet Union, the CPSU delegation discussed the CPSU's views on several bilateral and international issues with Comrade Thomas Sankara.

Comrade (Yevgeniy Korin Hersov), leader of the delegation, spoke to the press about the visit.

[Begin (Hersov) recording] This CPSU delegation has the great honor of being received by the CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara. Indeed we had very fruitful talks on mutual issues such as relations between our two organizations, the CPSU and the CNR. We exchanged information and views about development problems, and on the activities of the CPSU and the CNR in the domestic and international spheres. We noted a similarity of views on all the issues we discussed, and we reiterated our desire, the desire of our peoples, particularly the peoples of the Soviet Union and Burkina Faso, to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the Soviet Union and Burkina Faso and between the peoples of both countries in their common struggle against imperialism, racism, and the arms race, with a view to preserving peace and guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the development of all peoples according to their choice. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Economic Emergency Extended Through 1988

AB221234 Paris AFP in French 1650 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Lagos 21 (AFP) — Nigeria's military government has extended its 15-month-old state of national economic emergency to more than 3 years, according to a government decree released here on Wednesday [21 January].

This period of national economic emergency will thus expire at the end of 1988. It gives the 16-month-old military government extended powers to deal with price and wage controls. Prices have remained free, but salaries in the public sector have been frozen for 3 years.

Group Leaves for New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting

AB222215 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, left Lagos today for New Delhi to attend the first Nonaligned Movement's committee meeting on [words indistinct] scheduled to start in the Indian capital tomorrow. He was accompanied on the trip by the Anambra State governor, Group Captain Emeka Emeruah. [passage omitted]

Already, the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, is in [word indistinct] to attend the ministerial conference of the committee.

SENEGAL

Dakar Students, Campus Security Force Clash

AB221940 Paris AFP in French 1813 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Dakar, 22 Jan (AFP) — Clashes occurred midday Thursday between demonstrating students and the security force on the University of Dakar campus where students decided to go on a general boycott of classes, it was learned from reliable sources.

The clashes, these sources state, left a few persons slightly injured and several dozen demonstrators were arrested.

The incidents broke out when the security force entered the university dining hall, occupied by the demonstrators. The students were protesting what they termed the deterioration in food served at the dining hall, the condition of accommodations, and the delay in the payment of scholarships.

At a general meeting on Wednesday night, the students decided on a 24-hour general boycott of classes, with the option to extend it, and decided not to buy tickets to the university dining hall.

Late Thursday afternoon the university, which has 13,000 Senegalese and foreign students, was paralyzed by the boycott, and security forces cordoned off the university dining hall.

ANGOLA

Cuban Deserter Discloses Troop Positions

MB230712 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 23 Jan (KUP) — Deserter Francisco Maduvo, a former college student, recently arrived at Jamba, has revealed to KUP that 10,000 Cubans are billeted at Nkamba Mountain, at Agostinho Neto port and airport in Point Noire in the People's Republic of Congo under direct orders from the Luanda regime. The interviewee also said that the 10,000 Cubans are ready to intervene in any capacity in support of the Luanda regime.

MOZAMBIQUE

UK To Increase Training for Officers in Zimbabwe

MB220652 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The British High Commission in Harare says the number of Mozambican Army officer receiving training at the battalion training school in Nyanga will be doubled to 260 a year from May this year. The action has been agreed between the United Kingdom, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The officers are being trained by British military officials. The first joint British-Zimbabwe National Army training course for the Mozambican Army began in February last year. The first course is now under way.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Says 15 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Killed

MB221030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1015 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Windhoek Jan 22 SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 15 SWAPO insurgents in skirmishes in the past week, bringing to 100 the number of insurgents who died in combat in the first three weeks of the year, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

Last year, according to SWATF statistics, 645 insurgents died in action compared with 599 in 1985.

The SWATF said in a statement that eight civilians were seriously injured when SWAPO insurgents shelled the village of Onhangwena in central Ovambo about 18 km south of the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia on Sunday.

Damage was caused to seven small shops in the bombardment with 82mm and 61mm mortars which began at about two am on this centre of the Kwanyama tribal authority.

The security forces began follow-up operations at first light. "It soon became apparent that the terrorists had fled across the border to the Angolan town of Namacunde" where they sought the protection of the Angolan FAPLA forces.

"This again emphasises the cooperation between FAPLA and the so-called People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], SWAPO's armed wing," the SWATF statement said.

In another incident SWAPO insurgents conducted a stand-off bombardment of a security forces base at Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia with 82mm mortar bombs.

None of the bombs fell inside the base and there had been no casualties among the security forces, the SWATF said.

"The increased activity indicates that PLAN now wants to launch its annual rainy season infiltration," the statement added.

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF Welcomes Shultz-Tambo Talk as 'Breakthrough'

MB221610 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The UDF has welcomed the planned talks between the U.S. Government and the ANC. UDF official Murphy Morobe has hailed the talks next week as a historic breakthrough. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to meet Oliver Tambo in Washington. It will be the most senior U.S. contact with the organization.

Crash Inquiry Told Machel Died Instantly

MB221415 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 22, SAPA — President Samora Machel died instantly, pathologist Prof Louis Nel said at the inquiry this morning.

"From the injuries sustained there is no way he could have survived the accident," Prof Nel said. "Most of the skull and brain were absent. Also the heart was not present due to the violence of the accident."

Counsel for the government departments, Mr John Coetzee, was questioning Prof Nel about newspaper reports that President Machel was alive four hours after the accident. "They are not true," Prof Nel said. Prof Nel said President Machel was identified by a ring inscribed with his wife's name, Gracia, and by his teeth.

Chief investigator of the accident, Mr Pieter de Klerk, during his second day of evidence said the plane had "substantially less petrol than was necessary to divert to Beira."

Referring to a report by an employee of the SA Bureau of Standards [SABS] that instruments handed to the SABS had been fiddled with, Mr de Klerk said "there was nothing sinister about the SABS findings." "We know that the readings definitely changed on impact," Mr de Klerk said. "There could have

been human interference afterwards but I was more interested in the frequencies after the accident, but there was nothing sinister in that," Mr de Klerk said.

A Johannesburg newspaper reported that the plane had been shot down and that South Africa did all it could to hinder the investigation, Mr Coetzee said. "This is nonsense," Mr de Klerk said.

Several Mozambican witnesses said in statements submitted to Mr de Klerk they were concerned about a military campsite in the area of the crash. The campsite was reported on the second week after the accident and Mr de Klerk asked police to identify it. "They said the campsite did not belong to them and the matter was referred to the security police." "They established there were army manoeuvres carried out in the area and referred the matter to the Department of Defence," he said. The campsite was 150m south of where the accident occurred. "I gather we are going to hear evidence collected by the Mozambican team," Sir Edward Eveleigh said. The army said it was a restricted area used by them, Mr de Klerk said.

A mandatory checklist procedure was not carried out by President Machel's plane crew before they started descending to what they thought was Maputo airport. The before landing checklist, which is meant to be carried out 11-1/2 minutes before the top of descent, could not be heard on the cockpit voice recorder tape, Mr Roy Downes an accident investigator said. The checklist procedure, which was a challenge and response operation, reported the fuel state, centre of gravity percentage and radio altimeter.

Mr Downes was commenting on the discipline of the crew. He was reading excerpts of the flight manual which showed that the crew disregarded the minimum amount of the reserve fuel stipulated. "There was insufficient fuel to reach the alternative route to Beira."

It was an "emphatic" stipulation of the flight manual that at least two members of the crew had to identify the tuning of navigational aids when they were needed. "On this flight they did not," he said.

A course selector instrument could be operated by one of the crew independently of the captain, Mr Downes found. The auto-pilot was switched off during the descent. "This means either pilot would had to have managed the descent," Mr Downes said. The pilots would have found it difficult to read frequencies on the panel without getting up and looking at them because of the poor lighting in the cockpit.

Crew 'Disoriented' by VOR

MB221850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 22 SAPA — There was "pandemonium" in the cockpit during the last few minutes of President Samora Machel's flight, with the "ill disciplined crew" not paying attention to commands from the captain, the commission of inquiry into last year's fatal plane crash heard today. "It was obvious in the final minutes everybody was talking at once. The captain made an ineffectual attempt to silence everyone," Mr Roy Downes, an experienced pilot and accident investigator, said.

The crew were suffering from "attention fixation" and were determined to see what they believed were the lights of Maputo. They ignored everything else and made a tragic mistake which killed the president and 34 other people. "Their desire to see the lights was overwhelming," Mr Downes said.

The crew were further "disorientated" by very high frequency omnidirectional radio beacon (VOR) signals transmitting from Swaziland. The Swaziland VOR at Matsapa "is very strong, as all pilots flying that route know," Mr Downes said. The VOR will inform a plane on which radial it is away from a beacon. Maputo's notoriously weak airport radial is set at a 225 frequency. There are a series of radials which differ from area to area and have to be selected by going through the frequencies as the flight continues, the commission heard.

Explaining why the plane took a right hand turn towards South Africa instead of left to Maputo, Mr Downes said the Tupolev 134A was slightly off course and the crew found themselves south of Maputo in a strip of land they thought was the sea. The ex-pilot, who had flown that route many times, said there were no lights in the area and at night it gave the impression of the sea.

From the flight record it appeared as if the navigator, thinking they were over the Indian Ocean, instructed a 40 degree right turn, which, it they had been at sea, would have headed them towards Maputo. He picked up the powerful Matsapa beacon and tuned into a 225 frequency — the landing runway at Maputo — but he was in the wrong area. The co-pilot, listening to a Russian broadcast, thought the captain had changed his frequency and tuned his into the Matsapa VOR. "The crew seemed to be able to do everything without the captain knowing," Mr Downes said.

When the captain saw "no Maputo" he convinced the crew this was because there was a power failure in the city. They were running low on fuel, were becoming anxious and even though there were "spurious warnings" with the ground proximity warning sounding, they were determined they could see Maputo.

They could have retrieved the situation, but by that time were acting irrationally, Mr Downes, who also made a study of the cockpit voice recorder, said.

A "nefarious person" could have steered the plane off course with a false VOR beacon, but it could not force it to land. More than one beacon or aid was used to land a plane.

"There is no logical explanation but very poor crew performance," Colonel Frank Borman said.

Several African newspapers have alleged the plane was steered off course by a mysterious VOR. Evidence on this will be led tomorrow.

Johannesburg Discusses Zimbabwe Emergency

MB221120 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The extension by another 6 months of Zimbabwe's 21-year-old state of emergency is interesting to say the least. It was first introduced in 1965 by the then prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, shortly before his unilateral declaration of independence from Britain. The measure was introduced at that time to deal with the rising tide of black nationalism and terrorist activities aimed at the overthrow of Mr Smith's white government. In 1980, however, white rule came to an end. Black majority rule was instituted and the country was renamed Zimbabwe. Surely, therefore, it is no longer necessary to maintain a state of emergency.

At the Lancaster House conference in London, the country was presented with a constitution on practical Westminster lines. It was not long, however, before civil strife with its roots in ethnic differences and ambition grew apace. The state of emergency was maintained in the interests of internal security. Within 3 years, the killing and terrorizing of political opponents in Matabeleland, the stronghold of the Ndebele people, had become nothing short of a reign of terror.

Among opponents thrown into jail was Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was the prime minister of the country for 6 months before its internationally recognized independence. What no doubt sealed his fate was the remark to newsmen that the people of Zimbabwe were being oppressed not by Smith, not Israel, not by South Africa, and not by people with white skin but by our ruling party and government with black skin. The Ndebele leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who had been Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ally in the bush war leading up to independence, fled the country in fear of his life and lived in exile for many months. Despite the facade of political unity in Zimbabwe, in the attempt to call for a one-party state, the country remains plagued by ethnic strife. While this problem remains unresolved, there is little chance of the state of emergency ever being lifted.

UK Paper: Isle of Man To Help Evade Sanctions

MB220751 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] A British newspaper says Pretoria is negotiating with the Isle of Man to use the territory to evade trade sanctions. *The Independent* newspaper says South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation has opened talks with island authorities to discuss a plan to import South African goods to the island, change labels, process food, and reexport to EEC states.

The newspaper says under the plan, the territory's free port will be divided into plots leased by companies ultimately owned by South Africa but traceable only to Switzerland. The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea between Britain and Ireland, is largely self-governing although Britain handles its defense and foreign policy.

Hendrickse Defends Apology to P.W. Botha

MB221750 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse, has defended his decision to apologize to the state president over recent differences between them. Speaking at a news conference in Cape Town, Reverend Hendrickse said he submitted his apology in the interests of the principle that negotiation provides the only opportunity for peaceful solutions in South Africa.

[Begin Hendrickse recording in English] Whatever I have done, I have done in the interests of the country as a whole. You must bear in mind the circumstnaces in which we find ourselves — the question of the election and what follows thereon, the repercussions in terms of dissolution of parliament and dissolution of Ministers' Council and the effects that follow thereon. So I feel that what I did was in the interests of the country as a whole. [end recording]

To Continue Defying Apartheid

MB221752 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Labor Party leader Alan Hendrickse says he will defy apartheid laws again, where and when he wants to. He says beach apartheid will go in a matter of days. Patrick Cull reports from parliament.

[Cull] At a press conference called to explain his decision to apologize to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in the wake of his controversial swim on Kings Beach earlier this month, Mr Hendirckse denied that he had apologized for swimming. What he had done, he explained was to apologize because the swim had been interpreted by Mr Botha as an affront to his dignity and his authority. Mr Hendrickse said he wish to stress that the swim was not an act of civil disobedience, but it had been an attempt to focus attention on a law which was unacceptable to the Labor Party.

Apology Causes 'Uproar' in LP

MB221413 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town Jan 22 SAPA — There was uproar in the Labour Party today after the decision by its leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to apologise to President P.W. Botha. This follows their row over the Port Elizabeth swimming incident, the Group Areas Act and restrictions on the media.

Some Labour MP's felt that Mr Hendrickse had gone against the feelings of a meeting of the party's parliamentary caucus and that its credibility in the coloured community had been damaged. They said they had been inundated with telephone calls from Labour Party supporters expressing concern.

At the hastily called meeting in Cape Town on Monday night the feeling was that Mr Hendrickse should not apologise and it

should be left to Mr Botha to sack him or to dissolve the House of Representatives. These were the options Mr Botha gave Mr Hendrickse. As one Labour MP put it today, the consensus reached at the caucus meeting was that the ball should be placed firmly in Mr Botha's court.

Mr Charles Redcliffe, MP for Schauderville, said today that he felt betrayed. He did not know what had happened since the caucus meeting.

Mr Peter Mopp, MP for Border, said he would swim wherever and whenever he wanted to.

Many Labour MP's were caught by surprise when they heard Mr Botha's announcement on tv last night.

The matter will be discussed again at a caucus meeting on Tuesday.

Mr Hendrickse said today that his decision to apologise was a "healthy compromise" and not a climbdown. It had been done in the spirit of resolving the dispute in the best interests of the country.

Commentary Praises Rapprochement

MB230532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The road to reform has not been an easy one. South Africa is a complex society and in the search for solutions to the country's problems it is inevitable that many complex and sensitive situations will arise. Expectations have been raised among various groups that cannot always be fulfilled overnight, divergent opinions have resulted in heated debates, and resistance in some circles to reform measures has erupted into violence that, in turn, has led to a state of emergency and curbs on media reporting.

The complexities of the situation have also touched those at the center of the machine of reform; the members of parliament — white, colored, and Indian members of the tricameral parliament — whose responsibility it is to give substance to reform, and to dictate its pace, through the legislation they pass. This has been highlighted by the differences of approach, now resolved, between the state president and the chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives.

From the outset of the tricameral parliament it was accepted by all parties that there would be differences — even major differences — on policy matters. It was accepted, too, that there would be policy differences in the new multiracial cabinet, and guidelines were set to accommodate those differences so long as the correct procedures were followed.

The cornerstone of the new dispensation was, and is, the principle of consensus. Differences of opinion must be aired, debated and then every effort made to reach consensus. On this principle will rest the success or otherwise of the present constitutional dispensation, and any future dispensation, and, indeed, of the program of reform itself.

In the process, all sides participating in the tricameral parliament have had to make sacrifices. The colored and Indian parties, for example, have not achieved their policy objectives on certain aspects of the Group Areas Act. The state president, as he himself has pointed, out, has had to pay a heavy price for reform because his party split on the issue.

Under these circumstances, there is need for much understanding of, and consideration for, the position of the other man, for statemanship in the true sense of the word, and for a commitment to continuing on the journey that has been started.

Inevitably, there are those who, somewhere along the road, will feel that they cannot complete the journey. The differences of approach that arose within the cabinet could have caused a great deal of damage to the reform process if they had led to a split in the cabinet. That this did not happen, and the differences were resolved through the principle of consensus, is a tribute to the qualities of statemanship shown by both sides — and to their commitment to completing the common journey they started little more than two years ago on the road of reform.

Buthelezi, PFP Head Discuss Political Parties

MB221232 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 22 Jan 87

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by: The Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Thursday — The president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin here today that there was no prospect of blacks and whites sharing political parties while the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts remained law.

And he warned that there was every prospect of white parties being careless about black feelings in the run-off to the coming whites-only general election.

There was a body of opinion in the PFP which would be as careless as most in this regard, he said.

He found it extremely difficult to accept that those who "scream blue murder" whenever UDF and AZAPO members were allegedly killed by Inkatha members were very quiet when Inkatha members were killed by UDF and AZAPO members.

There was a body of PFP opinion which still applauded former PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's talks with ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo but which downgraded the importance of Inkatha in the current situation.

Certain prominent PFP members did nothing to chide their own children for humuliating him (Chief Buthelezi) in NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] politics and some stood foursquare behind black Sash leader Mrs Sheena Duncan and other Black Sash members when they attacked him.

Chief Buthelezi said that while debate continued about the whole question of opening Inkatha's membership to all races, he again and again came back to the perception that the black liberation organisations membership had a particular role to play as the oppressed.

"While the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Acts remain intact on the statute books, multiracial politics will remain sidelined by political reality," he told Mr Eglin.

There was therefore all the more reason to look at black-white political relationships that could exist informally and to guard them jealously until it was propitious for joint black-white political endeavours.

He believed that black and white organisations which shared ideals could best serve South Africa by running parallel courses.

Chief Buthelezi said he anticipated that in the present election climate state President Botha would stick to his position, "tell the outside world to go to hell," and give the electorate a false sense of his being sure-footed.

"I am concerned that blacks will again be given a sense of white callousness at work," he said. "And I am particularly concerned that black political rights are going to be a football kicked between contending parties.

"I am particularly concerned that the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals will be bandied back and forth here in Natal in electioneering debate."

Discuss Indaba

MB221606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Ulundi, Jan 22, SAPA — Zulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Progressive Federal Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, met today and said they were "heartened" by the effects of the Natal Indaba. The two met in Ulundi for three hours today for "useful and meaningful discussions over a wide-ranging number of issues," a joint statement said.

The "stocktaking" of the South African political situation included the situation in Natal, "and in particular the hopeful signals which have emerged in the province arising out of the Natal Indaba process and deliberations".

"Both of us are heartened at the growing recognition among all the people in Natal/KwaZulu of the total inter-dependence of the two regions and the consequences flowing therefrom.

"On the broader national scene we confirm our deep conviction that realistic and representative negotiation must be the basis for urgent change from apartheid-ridden South Africa to a new non-racial and democratic South Africa.

Vigilantes Force UDF Supporters To Watch Murders

MB221407 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] There is new information on last week's case of clashes between right-wing vigilantes and UDF supporters in Port Elizabeth. It's emerged that a group of COSATU trade unionists was pressed-ganged into joining the Witdoek gang for a rampage through the township. Two people died in the attack. Frans Kruger reports.

[Kruger] East London officials of the COSATU-affiliated Paper, Wood, and Allied Workers Union told me they had been in Port Elizabeth for a union meeting when a late night party they were attending was interrupted by the arrival of a heavily armed vigilantes who forced the unionists to accompany them. Union organizer David Mabingesa described how they were forced to witness the vigilantes raiding houses, beating people, and murdering at least two.

[Begin Mabingesa recording] They hit him as he come out of the door until he arrived on the street, where they kill him. They said now the charterist is dead. We are going to kill all those UDF supporters. [end recording]

[Kruger] Mabingesa said the vigilantes had tried to force them to participate in the killings, but the unionists had managed to avoid doing so.

HNP's Marais Urges CP Alliance Against NP

MB230525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0030 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 22 SAPA — Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP]leader, Mr Jaap Marais, tonight urged the Conservative Party to form an election alliance with his party to "get rid of the National Party and get the Afrikaner out of the accused box." Mr Marais told a public meeting of 2,200 in the Pretoria city hall that time was running out to form a rightwing alliance against the National Party for the coming election. He proposed that the CP contest 61 favourable seats and the HNP 45, and said he was prepared to let CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnight, lead any resultant rightwing coalition opposition.

Mr Marais reiterated that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging should participate in the election as this would frighten the government.

It appeared from Mr Marais's speech that the ultra-rightwing feud had not been resolved, and that the CP was proceeding with its unilaterally-arranged "conference" on Saturday which was allegedly aimed at "robbing" the HNP of its support.

Turning his attention to "this miserable government," Mr Marais said the NP was "governing like a government preparing to abdicate." Its social reform and economic policies had failed, and while it had become isolated internationally, it permitted continued foreign interference in its domestic affairs, he said.

Breaking with tradition, he briefly addressed the meeting in English for the benefit of a battery of foreign TV crews who were told to "go home" by rowdy members of the audience.

Unrest Report Issued on 22 January Incidents

MB230806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 23 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 0001 to midnight yesterday, January 22, issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

Isolated unrest-related incidents comprising stone throwing were reported from only three police districts during the abovementioned period.

No injuries or arrests were reported and damage was minimal.

[South African media were not observed to carry an unrest report on 22 January detailing incidents on 21 January]

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Political Realignment

"A realignment of political forces seems to be in the pipeline," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 January. "There has been talk for time of a group within the party [NP] known as the New Nats. The PFP has predicted that if it wins 50 or more seats in the election, it will be able to attract the New Nats, numbering by some accounts as many as 30 MPS." If "New Nats" were to quit the NP then "the Left would consist of the Progs [PFP members], those New Republicans who believe in the PFP's hands-up-and-hand-over policies, and those New Nats who have the guts to declare themselves. The Right will consist of the Conservative Party and The Herstigte Nationale Party. And in the centre will be the National Party, which will receive the support of former New Republicans who reject the NRP's alliance with the PFP, and the many English-speakers who spurn the Left and reject the back-to-apartheid policies of the Right."

THE STAR: Tricameral System Loses Credibility

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 January says: "Both sides are the losers through the apology which President Botha has forced out of the Rev Allan Hendrickse for his defiance of beach apartheid in Port Elizabeth. After his brave gesture Mr Hendrickse has lost further personal credibility. A bigger loser is the credibility of the tricameral constitution." President Botha "has effectively told coloured objectors that their protests over Group Areas and the insults of beach apartheid fall on deaf ears. Where is the consensus? Where is the encouragement to coloured and Indian voters to participate in the system, when it is made clear they will get very little indeed out of it? And where is the hope that a deal can be struck with an already angry black population, if the basis of co-operation with whites is the acceptance of political subjugation? Mr Botha's humbling of Mr Hendrickse will turn out to be a Pyrrhic victory for his government. There is no glory in the resolution of this Cabinet crisis."

Botswana Questions RSA Hostility

On the same page Sejamothopo Motau of *The Star*'s Pretoria bureau writes: "Many residents of Gaborone, the capital and seat of government, reveal a deep sense of despair and angry frustration when the question of Botswana's relationship with South Africa is broached." "Pressed for some explanation for South Africa's 'irrational' behaviour towards their country, Botswana suggest three possible reasons: dispute over allegation of anti-South Africa terrorist camps in Botswana; international economic sanctions imposed on South Africa; recognition of Bophuthatswana as an independent coutnry." "They admit to the presence of refugee camps in the country. They concede that alleged terrorists may reach South Africa via Botswana but that this happens in spite of Botswana's strong opposition." A spokesman for the SADF says in response: "'The fact that they admit to the presence of refugee camps and yet deny the presence of terrorists in their country is no more than weak propaganda. The SADF does not act against the innocent. The same cannot be said about indiscriminate ANC terrorist actions.'"

BUSINESS DAY on NP 'Defections'

"The defection from the national cause of Wynand Malan, the enlightened MP for Randburg, is no surprise," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 22 January in a page 4 editorial. "Many other Nationalists, both prominent and obscure, must share the doubts of these men as they survey the wreckage of reform." "These are early days. Much remains to happen before polling day. But it is already quite clear that the hopes of the 1983 reformists have been betrayed. Whoever acts in the end as midwife to the new SA, it will not be the National Party under President Botha, who, defeated in reform, is charging back to the old, familiar bunker, flattening all opposition as he goes."

CAPE TIMES Encourages Mixed Alliances

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 21 January says: "As South Africa faces the prospect of further violence and economic decline, the signs of a grouping of moderates taking shape across the colour line are most encouraging. The country's long-established divisions, racial and political are dragging the country to ruin. Who can doubt that there is considerable common ground in the centre, linking together in spirit a majority of South Africans in all groups who for the present remain divided by party loyalties, and are kept apart by the accident of race and the apartheid system? The PFP-NRP [PFP-New Republic Party] pact could be the start of a broader movement of national salvation. The so-called 'new Nats', the PFP-NRP, Inkatha and even a non-communist ANC could find they have a great deal in common as South africans."

DIE Vaderland Criticizes CP, HNP Concerns

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 21 January says: "In spite of the tug of war between the CP and the HNP, they will most probably work out a compromise. There is no other way out for them if they do not want to lose right wing constituencies to the NP." The paper notes that the differences between the two parties run deep. But, "the greatest stumbling block to unification is one of personality differences rather than one of principles." "The observer notes that the

differences have little to do with issues that affect the country and its people. No thought is given to black aspirations or to the increasing foreign onslaught."

BEELD on Tutu, Boesak ANC Support

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 22 January comments on Archbishop Desmond Tutu's suppport of the ANC saying: "The Archbishop's allegation is that he supports the political aim and not the violent methods. But he will have to realize that in any moral argument the borders do liquefy. Is an organization not that what it does?" The paper also refers to Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, saying that he is to address a church in the U.S. together with Oliver Tambo. "Is he not concerned that by doing this he may be supporting a godless ideology? He and Archbishop Tutu have had a lot to say about the ugliness of apartheid and racism, but are they not disclosing a greater moral blindness?"

ZIMBABWE

'Pettiness' Seen in Nonrenewal of U.S. Aid

MB221045 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 Jan 87 p 10

[Editorial: "Foreign Aid"]

[Text] We consider last week's decision by the United States Government not to renew bilateral aid to Zimbabwe as merely another outward and visible sign of the internal contradictions within the foreign policy muddle of the Reagan administration. It is a reflection of the general paralysis, if not bankruptcy, of Mr Reagan's foreign policy and it is up to the American Congress to restore realism and sanity.

It cannot be denied, however, that because of the very adverse economic conditions faced by Third World countries as a whole and the heavy economic demands imposed upon us by the just struggle to dismantle apartheid in South Africa, Zimbabwe can do with American aid. But it would be a political and moral outrage if we were to abandon our principled support of the cause of justice in racist South Africa just because we would pay an economic price for it.

So we need assistance, assistance that does not violate what we hold dear. Dr Bernard Chidzero, our able Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, may indeed face some difficulties in allocating the available development resources as a result of the American aid cut. However, at the end of the day we are better of making do with what we have, what is our own, than having the party's and Government's popularly accepted socialist philosophy mutilated by conditional capitalist financing.

No sensible person in the party or Government expected to be congratulated by Western capitalist countries for adopting socialism as a national ideal and taking an uncompromisingly hard line in defence of our right to independent thought and action in international, not to mention domestic, affairs. But we did not expect pettiness of a kind which involves aid cuts of a few million dollars each time our policy position on a specific issue is not "approved" by an aid-giver.

Ironically there is a political plus for the wise architects of the ZANU (PF) philosophy in this whole experience. The party's policy of rapid movement towards economic self-reliance is more than vindicated when a previously promised flow of external aid is so capriciously frozen in mid course. It throws planning into turmoil.

True believers in what we are trying to create and develop in this country cannot overly bemoan the American stand on aid without being terribly inconsistent with respect to what they believe in — socialism and self-reliance. While the Reagan administration is in a position to offer aid and extend various forms of credits to us, no country, including the United States, owes us a living!

The lesson is quite clear: By all means let us have foreign aid but it must never be central to our national economic planning and development.

Finance Minister Leaves for U.S, France

MB221203 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, has left for the United States and France to lobby for more international support for countries in the southern region in the wake of sanctions against racist South Africa. Before his departure, Dr Chidzero told the ZBC that in the United States he will examine to what extent the Reagan administration can have a much more positive view of southern Africa. He said he will meet the U.S. secretary of state for the treasury, Mr James Baker, to discuss bilateral relations and prospects for growth in African economy.

Comrade Chidzero's trip will also take him to France where he will attend a seminar on alternative development strategy, when he presents a paper on events in the context of the Lagos Plan of Action.